

Primer of Parliamentary Law

Joseph T. Robert

Robert's Primer
of
Parliamentary Law

ROBERT'S PRIMER
OF
PARLIAMENTARY LAW

FOR
SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CLUBS,
FRATERNITIES, ETC.

TWENTY-FOUR EASY, PROGRESSIVE LESSONS

ILLUSTRATING PARLIAMEN-
TARY LAW AND PRACTICE

BY
JOSEPH THOMAS ROBERT

PRINCIPAL, THE ROBERT CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF
PARLIAMENTARY LAW, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Preface.

CLUBS, Conventions, Fraternities, Societies in myriad forms, are most potent factors in the social processes of to-day. All men—and women—of force are tempted to take a hand. This book will show you how.

Twenty-five years ago, many societies in which my brother, Col. H. M. Robert, and I were interested, were hampered, and their very existence threatened, by the diversity of Parliamentary Rules and Practice which had obtained in various organizations and States, members of which were vainly trying to work together, each in his own way. A system of Parliamentary Law was obviously needed, so founded in reason, as to insure general acceptance.

We secured all English and American works on Parliamentary Law, then obtainable, and sought by comparison and study

the general principles on which particular rules were, or ought to be, founded; and to adopt or devise rules and forms so reasonable, that their mere statement would give them national currency.

When, four years ago, I laid my rough plan for these First Lessons before Col. Robert, he said: "In my opinion there is greater need of such a work than of anything else that can be written in Parliamentary Law. I have been trying for ten years to find time for writing such a book for practice of beginners; but professional duties make it impossible, and I am glad to have you take the matter in hand.

"But neither of us is fitted to make such a text-book. If prepared now, the first lesson would need a week's study. An essential prerequisite to making such a book as simple and easy as it ought to be, is a few years' experience in teaching Parliamentary Law—to learn experimentally how difficult a study it is to most minds, and how little can be mastered in an hour."

Through much tribulation and weariness of spirit, I think I've learned.

A prominent Western educator: "If you

can make a text-book in Parliamentary Law so simple, that the average High-School teacher can make it plain to the average High-School pupil, every progressive teacher in the country will want that book."

I have tried to write up—or down—to that level.

The following pages have been written, cut to pieces, rewritten, many times during the past four years. I have divided and subdivided Lessons, trying to make them so easy that a child must understand. I have tested them with class after class, club after club, and simplified and illustrated each Rule anew, to make it still more clear to busy brains.

If anywhere this little book makes Parliamentary Practice too simple and too plain, *please let me know*: and I'll give bonds to strive in all my future work to repeat that blunder as often as I can.

JOSEPH T. ROBERT.

CHICAGO, ILL., January, 1900.

NOTE.—By arrangement with the publishers, rules, forms and definitions are taken, when needed, from Robert's Parliamentary Syllabus. (Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago.)

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Primer of
Parliamentary Law

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHERS.

I. PREPARATION.

THE benefit derived from these Lessons depends largely upon the enthusiasm of the class or club. This grows out of the interest and preparedness of the teacher. If you face your class without thorough preparation, failure must follow. If the directions here given are carried out with zeal and intelligence, success will be assured.

Neglect means disaster. No machine runs itself. The best engine needs a first-rate engineer. THAT IS YOUR OFFICE.

The teacher should secure all added helps within reach. If possible, join a Correspondence School in Parliamentary Practice, and keep distinctly in advance of your class. Intelligent zeal will easily master the methods for illustration here given, and devise

new plans for MAKING THINGS PLAIN.
That's what the class needs in you.

II. RULES.

1. Only such Rules are given in each Lesson, as can be fairly mastered by a class of beginners : and these should be repeatedly used and illustrated in the Practice-Club. An attempt to treat fully each subject introduced, would be as wise as for a First Book in Mathematics to include Exponents and Logarithms under Multiplication.

2. The smaller the field, the more thorough the culture. Keep attention fixed on the Rules given, the reasons for such rules, their forms, uses and effects.

Rigidly rule out all questions not essential to understanding and doing the work of the hour. A few members asking difficult and irrelevant questions, can easily confuse an entire class.

3. Each pupil should master the most important rules as thoroughly as the Addition Table, or the Greek alphabet. This requires memorizing, which in many cases must be letter-perfect : e. g., The First Law

of Amendments, as usually quoted, with "separate" omitted, is not only misleading, but false. (Lesson VIII.)

4. But memorizing is not mastering. When a Rule is thoroughly understood, its underlying principle, if not its exact words, will be fixed in the mind, ready for emergencies.

5. The Teacher cannot be too deeply impressed with the fact that all Rules of Parliamentary Procedure are founded in reason, tested and approved by experience: and that where this seems not to be true, *you are at fault*, not Parliamentary Law.

Seek such sympathetic acquaintance with its general principles as will satisfy your pupils, and their teacher, that the Rule in question, taken as a whole, *is the best Rule conceivable*; though in isolated cases it may work hardship. Such limitations hamper human laws.

6. LOGICAL ORDER. Each Lesson presupposes a mastery of what has gone before, and prepares the student for what is to follow. No pupil should attempt to extract cube roots before learning division.

7. Notes are in some cases, perhaps, not

adapted for beginners. They cover points too difficult for the text, but seemed too important for omission, and are of course elective.

III. FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

1. Forms are not cast-iron. At the same time those given in these sections are the best for common use, and should be thoroughly memorized, and made familiar by varied exercises, frequently repeated. *A mastery of all these forms is almost a mastery of Parliamentary Law.* (See Forms for the various uses of the Previous Question: Lessons III., VI., IX., XV., XIX., XXII.)

2. Different forms are sometimes given in Object-Lessons and Quizzes, to lessen the danger of the student's acquiring a too rigid uniformity.

3. In some Clubs I have confined myself to the Class-Drills (in Concert) as here given, with good results. In others I have found it more interesting to have members individually do the work, as called upon, or in the order in which they are seated.

4. Again, this plan has been tried, with marked success :

TEACHER.—Will Mr. Jones offer a short Resolution, and Miss Hall write it correctly on the Board?

NOTE.—A Resolution should always begin with "*Resolved*," underlined (for italics), and followed by a comma. "That" should have a capital.

EXAMPLE.—*Resolved*, That honesty is better than the best policy.

TEACHER.—Mr. Preston will please take the next step for bringing the Resolution before the Assembly.

MR. PRESTON.—*Seconds the Motion*.

TEACHER.—Mr. Patton will now State the Question. (It is moved, etc. Are you ready, etc.?)

TEACHER.—Mr. Cooley will please offer an Amendment in the third form: (and so on, illustrating the present and past lessons.)

5. A Teacher can by this method soon train an intelligent class to do the necessary "business" to illustrate the Rules and Forms of the Lesson, with but little suggestion from the Teacher; making the various motions, etc., and doing the work of Chairman—in the order in which they are seated

6. But methods must be frequently changed: the best soon becomes stale.

7. Classes should keep to the Forms given under this head, until they are so familiar as to require no conscious thought. Not till then should the use of alternate forms be allowed.

8. The value of a practical familiarity with these Forms in securing self-possession, clearness, precision, can hardly be overstated.

The various Forms used in moving, stating and putting the question, and in announcing the result, if so mastered as to be readily and correctly observed in practice, would go far toward *converting a good student into a level-headed Chairman*. Compare Forms in Lesson VI., etc., with the usual indefinite: "All in favor of the 'motion,' say *aye* "; and: "The *ayes* have it, and the 'motion' is carried "; when *not one in ten*, CHAIRMAN INCLUDED, KNOWS *what motion has been voted on*, or the effect of the vote, where the Previous Question, in one of its various forms, is involved.

IV. OBJECT-LESSONS.

1. The Object-Lessons are literal transcripts of short sections of properly conducted business meetings, giving full and varied necessary details, which could not be included, without confusion, in Rules or Forms. They show how the Rules are to be applied, give appropriate setting to the Forms, and furnish needed guidance in correcting Quizzes.

2. Forms are here varied, carefully, purposely ; giving :

(a) The most full and elaborate forms, to be used in important or difficult questions, and always in large Assemblies : e. g., in Stating the Question on Amendments.

(b) Condensed forms, for less important and complicated work, in informal meetings.

3. Some small details (e. g., "Obtaining the Floor," "Rising," "Seated," the Chair recognizing, etc.), *given always*, may seem needless repetition.

On the contrary, these little points are nearly always violated, are extremely diffi-

cult to train a Club into observing, and are essential to the orderly transaction of business, in ordinary Assemblies.

V. PRESIDING OFFICER.

1. It will be seen that specific directions as to rising are omitted. The Chairman may generally be seated ; e.g., in recognizing a member, ruling on a Point of Order, etc., and in listening to debate ; but should stand while putting a question to vote.

2. In very small Assemblies, and in Committees, the Chair usually remains seated throughout the meeting.

3. In large Assemblies some wide-awake Chairmen always stand, so as the better to be in touch with the whole Assembly, at every instant.

4. When Motions, Questions, Votes, follow in quick succession, the Chairman will find it to his advantage to remain standing.

5. If physically unable to stand during the voting, he should ask the indulgence of the Assembly, and retain his seat.

VI. QUIZZES.

1. The rule that these Lessons *must be mastered progressively*, applies with peculiar force to the Quiz-Study. Not one Teacher in a hundred, not one Club President in ten, can accurately and with assurance answer the questions in Lesson XII., or correct the Quiz in Lesson XX., or even in Lesson VI.—*without the previous study*.

2. Each Quiz tests the student's knowledge of the "pending" Lesson, and of previous Rules and Forms. The only better form of review and reiteration is by PRACTICE-DRILLS; and the Quiz-Work, well done, would greatly add to the value of these Practice Business Meetings, where they are held.

3. The Chairman should not be spoken of, or addressed, by name, but officially. The same rule applies to members, except when they are "recognized," or nominated. Correct these errors by saying, "Mr. Chairman," "Mrs. Chairman," "The Gentleman," "The Member," etc.

4. All corrections may be made, and

questions answered, orally, or in writing, or both.

5. Before reaching Question Reviews (Lessons XII. and XXIV.), pupils could with profit be drilled on such questions as relate to Lessons already gone over.

6. Widely different forms of corrections, progressively difficult, are used in different Lessons, so as to introduce and emphasize all kinds of errors. These errors, while in some cases extravagant, are less absurd and wild than real life.

7. If a Class finds this work too difficult, the Teacher can make it easier, by slowly going over, at the close of each session, the Quiz for the next Lesson.

8. A large Blackboard will prove invaluable, if intelligently used. Two minutes' illustration through the eye will often remove difficulties that stubbornly resist oral explanation.

9. Quiz-Work may be varied by a Blackboard exercise, thus:

Let pupil No. 1 write *correctly* the Motion to adopt a Resolution.

No. 2. State the Question, in writing, as if Chairman.

No. 3. Write a Motion to amend the Resolution, in 2d Form of Amendment.

No. 4. Give in writing, Rising to a Parliamentary Inquiry, the Inquiry and Answer of Chairman.

No. 5. Write Motion for the Previous Question, so as to prepare the way for another amendment to the Resolution. (Lesson VI.)

No. 6. State the Question on the above motion.

No. 7. Put the Question on the same, and Announce the Result, as ordered.

No. 8. State the next Question, and put it to vote ("The question now recurs," etc.): and so on.

These may all be writing at the same time; or each can begin as soon as his work is assigned. When all is written, it should be read and corrected, or approved, by the class, or by the Teacher. (This is one of many methods each Teacher can devise.)

10. *In individual study*, where a class cannot be organized, it would be best to correct each Quiz orally; then, in writing; and again, orally. Then repeat the process, till the Quiz can be read correctly from the

book, without help or hesitation. But study, with even one or two others, will be far more stimulating and helpful.

LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

I. PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

1. Reconsider, to be Entered on Minutes.
2. Fix the Time to which to Adjourn.
3. Adjourn (Unqualified).
4. Recess.
5. Questions of Privilege.
6. Call for Special Orders.
7. Call for (General) Orders of the Day.

II. INCIDENTAL QUESTIONS.

1. Questions of Order.
2. Parliamentary Inquiry.
3. Doubting the Vote (or Division).
4. Questions as to Mode of Voting.
5. Appeal.
6. Object to Consideration.
7. Reading Papers.
8. Withdraw a Motion.
9. Suspend Rules.

III. SUBSIDIARY QUESTIONS.

1. Lay on the Table.
2. Previous Question.
3. Close Debate.
4. Extend Debate.
5. Limit Debate.
6. Make a Special Order (of Pending Question).
7. Postpone to a Certain Time.
8. Commit, Refer, or Re-commit.
9. Amend.
10. Postpone Indefinitely.

NOTE.—The Common Practice of Deliberative Assemblies is based on the Lists here given. Lists in Manuals have been merely fragmentary.

Lesson I.

Organization of an Occasional Meeting.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. A meeting should be CALLED TO ORDER by some one appointed by the person, or persons, who issued the call for the meeting.

2. The person calling a meeting to order is ACTING CHAIRMAN, and has all the powers belonging to such office—until a Chairman is elected.

3. After a meeting is Called to Order, the first business is the election of a Chairman, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with such action.

4. As soon as a Chairman is elected, he should at once come forward and assume office.

5. The next business is the election of a Secretary, and of such other Officers as may be required.

6. Elections should be introduced by a Motion or Nomination.

7. After a *Motion* is made, "Second the *Motion*."

8. When a member is "*Nominated*," "Second the *Nomination*."

9. In electing temporary Officers, the vote is usually taken by *ayes* and *noes*, or by show of hands.

10. Officers should assume office as soon as elected, except where a Society is already organized, and has a special rule or custom to the contrary.

11. When two or more persons are Nominated for the same office, they are voted on in the order in which they were named, until one is elected by receiving a majority of the votes cast.

NOTE.—In case a TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION is first effected, to be followed by the election of permanent Officers, in first organizing, the words, "*pro tem.*," should be added to each official title: e. g., I move that Mr. Black act as Chairman *pro tem.* Mr. Wilson is elected Secretary *pro tem.* Do not, however, address the Chair as "Mr. Chairman, *pro tem.*"

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—Come forward, face the audience and say: The meeting will please come to order. *(Class repeat.)*

TEACHER.—I move that Mr. A. act as Chairman. (Is the Motion seconded?)¹
(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—It is *moved* and seconded that Mr. A. act as Chairman. Are you ready for the question? *(Class repeat.)*

TEACHER.—All in favor of the *Motion*, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *
(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, Mr. A. is elected, and will please take the Chair.
(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—(Or:) The *noes* have it, and the Motion is lost. Nominations for Chairman are in order. *(Class repeat.)*

¹ This question is to be asked only when the motion is not promptly seconded. In this way the Chair can often expedite business.

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

All forms and rulings in these Object-Lessons are correct, *except where the contrary is indicated.*

MR. FIELD.—(*Comes forward and stands, facing the audience, and says:*) The Meeting will please come to order. I move that Mr. Crosby act as Chairman. (*No one promptly seconding:*) Is the *Motion* seconded?

MR. PRATT.—(*Seated.*) I second the *Motion*.

MR. FIELD.—(STATING THE QUESTION.) It is *moved* and *seconded* that Mr. Crosby act as Chairman. Are you ready for the question?

(PUTTING THE QUESTION.) All in favor of the *Motion*, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(ANNOUNCING THE RESULT.) The *ayes* have it, Mr. Crosby is elected, and will please take the chair.

(*As Mr. Crosby comes forward and takes his place by the chair, standing, Mr. Field bows to the new Chairman and resumes his seat in the audience.*)

CHAIRMAN.—The next business is the election of a Secretary. Nominations are in order.

MR. PRATT.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Pratt.

MR. PRATT.—I *nominate* Mr. Drake for Secretary.

MR. GILMAN.—(*Seated.*) I second the *Nomination*.

CHAIRMAN.—(STATING THE QUESTION.) Mr. Drake is *nominated* for Secretary. Are you ready for the question? (*After waiting a few seconds only*—for the Chair should not feel obliged to wait till “Question” is called, before taking a vote—the *Chairman proceeds*.)

(PUTTING THE QUESTION.) All in favor of the *Nomination*, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(ANNOUNCING THE RESULT.) The *ayes* have it, Mr. Drake is *elected*, and will please assume the duties of Secretary.

(*After election of other Officers, and further business*.)

MR. FISK.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Adjourn.

MR. DANA.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded that we now Adjourn. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the motion, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and we stand Adjourned.

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct the following Exercises by *inserting the word or words, omitted*, wherever a dash (——) occurs.

MR. ADAMS.—(*Comes forward, ——, and says:*) —— come to order. I move that Mr. Lee —— Chairman.

MR. NELSON.—(——.) I second the ——.

MR. ADAMS.—It is —— that Mr. Lee act ——. Are you ready ——? All in favor of the ——, say ——. * * * Those

———, no. * * * The *ayes* ———, Mr. Lee ———, and will please ———.

CHAIRMAN.—The next business is———. Nominations ———.

MR. DEAN.—(———.) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.————.

MR. DEAN.—I ——— Mr. Gilman for Secretary.

MR. FOSTER.—(———.) I second the ———.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Gilman is ——— for ———. Are you ———? All in favor of the ———, say *aye*. * * * Those ———. * * * The ——— have it, Mr. Gilman is ———, and will please assume ———.

MR. CLARK.—(———.) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.————.

MR. CLARK.—I —— Adjourn.

MR. ADAMS.—(*Seated.*) ——.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded
that ——. Are you —— ? All ——,
say *aye*. * * * Those ——, * * * The
ayes have it, and ——.

Lesson II.

Obtaining the Floor: Motions: Resolutions.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

I. OBTAINING THE FLOOR.

1. Before making a speech or a Motion, Obtain the Floor.

2. To Obtain the Floor, rise, address the Chair, and wait until recognized.

3. Address the Chair as "Mr. Chairman"; if a lady, as "Mrs. (Miss or Madam) Chairman."

4. Where the Constitution or custom gives a special name to the presiding officer, he should be addressed by that title: e. g., "Mr. Moderator"; "Mrs. President."

5. The Chair "Recognizes" by naming (e. g., "Mr. Brown"), bowing, or otherwise designating the member.

6. Wherever there is liability to confusion and disorder, and especially in large Assem-

blies, Rules 1 and 2 should be strictly enforced; also in PRACTICE-DRILLS.

II. MAKING AND SECONDING MOTIONS.

1. In making motions:

(a) *Do not say:* "I move you," "I move the Chair," "I motion," etc.

(b) *But: Obtain the Floor and say:* "I move"—adding the special Motion in simplest form: e. g., "I move to Adjourn."

2. In seconding Motions:

(a) *Do not say:* "I support the Motion," etc.

(b) Do not rise, address the Chair, and *wait for recognition*, in order to second a Motion.

(c) *But: Remain seated and say:* "I second the Motion."¹

Seconding Motions. The above is the form in common use. In Societies wishing a more formal "Second," the best form would be—Rise and say, *without waiting for recognition:* "Mr. Chairman, I second the Motion."

This form, by preventing a non-member from seconding a motion, meets the only valid objec-

III. RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolutions should be written, read, and handed to the Chairman.

2. In Assemblies with more than one Secretary, Resolutions may be handed to the (reading) Secretary.

3. To adopt a Resolution requires only a majority vote.¹

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—I move the adoption of the tion to the less formal method given above. At the same time it secures the desired precedence to the "Second," and prevents loss of time; in both of which points the more formal method, requiring the "Second" to obtain the floor, signally fails.

The two extremes: (1) Requiring a member to obtain the floor before seconding a motion; (2) Not having motions seconded—are equally to be avoided.

¹ "MAJORITY" means *a majority of the members voting on the question; not a majority of all the members, nor of the members present.*

Members present, but not voting, count in making a quorum, but in nothing else.

following Resolution: *Resolved*, That Cuba shall be free. * * * I second the Motion.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—It is moved and seconded to adopt the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That Cuba shall be free. Are you ready for the question? (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the Resolution, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the Resolution is adopted. (*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

MR. HALL.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Hall.

MR. HALL.—I move the adoption of the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That men are angels.

MR. GREEN.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—(*STATING THE QUESTION.*) It is moved and seconded to adopt the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That men are angels. Are you ready for the question?

MR. HUNT.—(*Rising.*) I am opposed to wasting our time ——.

CHAIRMAN.—(*Interrupting.*) The gentleman is out of order. No member can engage in debate without first obtaining the floor.

MR. HUNT.—(*Addresses the Chair, is recognized, and concludes his speech.*)

MEMBERS.—Question! Question!

CHAIRMAN.—(*STATING THE QUESTION.*) The question is on the adoption of the Resolution: *Resolved*, That men are angels. Are you ready for the question?

(*PUTTING THE QUESTION.*) All in favor of the Resolution, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(*ANNOUNCING THE RESULT.*) The *noes* have it, and the Resolution is lost.

MR. DAY.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Adjourn.

MR. GREEN.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded that we now Adjourn. Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of the Motion, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it,

and we stand Adjourned to 7.30, next Friday evening.¹

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct the following Exercises by *inserting the omitted word or words*, wherever a dash (——) occurs.

(After a Chairman and Secretary have been elected, business proceeds as follows:)

CHAIRMAN.—The next business is ——
of an Illustrator. Nominations ——.

MR. BALLARD.—(——.) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.— ——.

MR. BALLARD.— —— Mr. Cook.

MR. KING.—(——.) I second the
——.

¹ While not necessary, it is best, when an assembly Adjourns, for the Chair to state the time for the next meeting.

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the —— of Mr. Cook for —— . Are you —— ?

MR. PERRY.—(——.) I —— Mr. Young.

MR. BALLARD.—(*Seated.*) I ——.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Young is —— . Are there other nominations? Mr. Cook and Mr. Young have been —— for —— . Are you ready for —— ?

All in favor of —— for Illustrator, say —— . * * * Those opposed, —— . * * * The —— , and there is no election.

The question now is on Mr. Young's nomination. Are you —— ? All —— Mr. Young —— , say *aye*. * * * —— ,
no. * * *

———, Mr. Young ———, and will
———.

What is your further pleasure?

MR. WILLARD. — (———..) I move
———: *Resolved*, ——— poverty in youth
is a blessing.

MR. PRATT.—(———..) I second the
———.

CHAIRMAN.—It is ——— to adopt the
following ———, That poverty in youth is
a blessing. ———?

All ——— the resolution, say *aye*. * * *
———. * * * The ———, and the ———
is adopted.

MR. ALDEN.—(———..) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.———.

MR. ALDEN.——— Adjourn.

MR. FOSTER.—(———.) ——.

CHAIRMAN.—It is —— Adjourn. Are
you ——? All in favor ——. * * *
The ——, and we ——.

Lesson III.

The Previous Question, Applied to a Resolution.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. When one Resolution (or Motion) is before an Assembly,¹ another Resolution cannot be introduced, until the first has been put to a vote, or — at least temporarily — disposed of in some other way: e. g., referred to a Committee, or Postponed.

2. If a member wishes to force the pending Resolution (or Motion) to a vote, in order that the Assembly may at once proceed to other business, the best course is to move the Previous Question: "I move the Previous Question."

3. The Previous Question applies to all debatable questions, but to no others.

¹ A Resolution, or Motion, is "before the Assembly" as soon as it is moved, seconded, and stated by the Chair.

4. The Previous Question cannot be moved while another member has the floor.

5. A member must Obtain the Floor before moving the Previous Question.

6. The Previous Question must be seconded.

7. The Previous Question cannot be Amended or Debated.

8. To order the Previous Question requires a two-thirds vote.

9. The Previous Question, *ordered* while a Resolution is before the Assembly, cuts off Amendments and (further) debate, and secures an immediate vote on the Resolution.

10. The Previous Question, *lost*, leaves the Resolution before the Assembly, just as open to debate and Amendment as it was before the Previous Question was moved.

11. To adopt a Resolution on which the Previous Question is ordered, does not (on that account) require more than a majority vote.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(*See p. 4.*)

TEACHER.—I move the Previous Question. * * * I second the Motion.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded. This requires a two-thirds vote.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Resolution? Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the vote being now taken on the Resolution, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is ordered.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the Resolution: *Resolved*, That Cuba should be free. Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(The following Resolution is before the Assembly: *Resolved*, That Spain needs a public-school system.)

MR. CLARK.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Previous Question.

MR. HALL.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—(STATING THE QUESTION.) The Previous Question is moved and seconded. This requires a two-thirds vote. The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Resolution? Are you ready for the question?

MR. PORTER.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I think it an outrage ———.

CHAIRMAN.—(*Interrupting.*) The gentleman is out of order. The Previous Question is undebatable.

(PUTTING THE QUESTION.) All in favor of the vote being now taken on the Resolution, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * (*Two-thirds voting aye, the Chair proceeds:*)

(ANNOUNCING THE RESULT.) The *ayes*

have it, and the Previous Question is ordered.

(STATING THE QUESTION.) The question now recurs on the adoption of the Resolution: *Resolved*, That Spain needs a public-school system. Are you ready for the question?

MR. WHITE.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to amend the Resolution by inserting
_____.

CHAIRMAN.—(*Promptly.*) The member is out of order. The Resolution cannot be amended after the Previous Question is ordered.

(PUTTING THE QUESTION.) All in favor of the Resolution, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * (*More voting aye than no, the Chairman continues:*)

(ANNOUNCING THE RESULT.) The *ayes* have it, and the Resolution is adopted. What is your further pleasure?

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct the following Exercises by inserting the missing word or words wherever

a dash (——) occurs. No other corrections are to be made.

MR. HENDRICKS.—(——.) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.———.

MR. HENDRICKS.—I move ——, That Americans are too intense.

MR. HALL.—(——.) I second the ——.

CHAIRMAN.—It is ——: *Resolved*, That Americans are too intense. Are you ——?

MR. JONES.—(——.) I move the —— Question.

MR. RHODES.—(*Seated.*) ——.

CHAIRMAN.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded. This requires ———. The question before us is: ——— on the ———? Are you ready ———?

All in favor of the vote being ———, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, ———. * * *

The *ayes* ———, and the Previous Question is ———.

The question now ——— on the adoption of the Resolution: ———. Are you ———?

MR. ROBINSON.—(*Rising.*) ———.

CHAIRMAN.— ———.

MR. ROBINSON.—I am very much opposed to such —

CHAIRMAN.—(———.) The gentleman

is ———. After the Previous Question is
 ——— the Resolution ———.

The question is on the adoption of ———,
 just read.

All in favor of the ———, say ———.

* * * ———. * * * The *noes* ———, and
 the Resolution is ———.

Is there any ———? * * * If not, a
 motion ——— is in order.

MR. WILBUR.—(———.) I ——— Ad-
 journ.

CHAIRMAN.—Is the motion ———?

MR. JACKMAN.—(*Seated.*) ———.

CHAIRMAN.—It is ———. Are you
 ———?

MR. HOLT.—(———..) A little consideration will result in an overwhelming vote—

CHAIRMAN.—(———..) The member
———. The motion to Adjourn cannot
be ——.

All in favor ——. * * * Those ——.

* * *

The ——, and we —— adjourned.

NOTE.—THE PREVIOUS QUESTION. Sometimes an Assembly wants to stop talking and *do* something (e. g., Adopt or Reject, Commit or Postpone, a measure under consideration): which a few members could effectually prevent by debate and Amendments, more Amendments and more debate, and so on indefinitely.

When for such reasons, or any other, an Assembly wishes to prevent (further) Amendments and debate, and to bring to an immediate vote any

pending¹ question or questions, the usual course is to order the Previous Question.

The Previous Question, in itself perplexing to the ordinary student of Parliamentary Practice, is made still more confusing by the fact that so many writers dwell on its history and evolution, and on its conflicting rules in various ages, nations and Assemblies.

These lessons will give the prevailing Rules and best present Practice in non-legislative Assemblies of the United States: since Legislatures cannot be safely taken as guides, except in those general principles which underlie all Parliamentary Rules.

The best authorities and the best practice substantially agree to the meaning, rules, forms, and effect of the Previous Question, in NON-LEGISLATIVE DELIBERATIVE BODIES of the UNITED STATES, as given in these Lessons.

The distinctive nature and functions of Legislatures (which are not strictly Deliberative Assemblies—Committees do the deliberating); the necessary coördinate action of their constituent bodies, House and Senate; their widely differing Rules in the various States and in Congress, as well as their frequent and startling changes; make it in the last degree unwise for any Society to adopt for their guidance “the Rules of the Assembly (House or Senate) of the State of—,” or “the Rules of Congress.”

¹ A question is “pending” which has been properly brought before an Assembly and not yet carried or lost, laid on the table, or disposed of in any other way.

Such rules cannot be carried out in any ordinary deliberative Assembly. The mere attempt would cripple the Society in its action, and compel it to constantly violate the COMMON PARLIAMENTARY LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Hence, the fact that in Congress the Previous Question does not require a two-thirds vote; and that the Senate does not allow this motion—has no effect on the common practice.

Lesson IV.

First Form of Amendment: Debate; Voting.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

I. AMENDMENT BY INSERTING OR ADDING.

1. If a Resolution (or Motion), introduced, is not in the best form to express the judgment or carry out the will of an Assembly, it can in most cases be changed before being put to vote.

2. While "AMEND" strictly means "to make better," such a change, whether for better or worse, is called an AMENDMENT.

3. An Amendment is effected through a Motion to Amend, made, seconded, and put to vote, while the Resolution to be amended is pending.

4. An Amendment is carried by a majority of the votes cast.¹

5. An Amendment is debatable only when the Resolution (or Motion) to be Amended is debatable.

6. The first form of Amendment is by inserting (or adding) a word, or words.

7. When the Amendment comes after the last word of the Resolution (or Motion), "adding" is used instead of "inserting."

8. It is not good form to move to amend the Resolution by adding the words, "at once," *after the word*, "free"; since the word (s) "added" *must come after the last word* of the Resolution.

9. The words inserted (or added) must be consecutive words.

II. DEBATE ON A RESOLUTION AND ITS AMENDMENT.

1. Debate must be confined to the question before the Assembly.

¹ This is the general Rule. But, to amend a Constitution, By-Laws, or Rules of Order—*already adopted*—requires a two-thirds vote, unless the Society has a special rule to the contrary.

2. While a Resolution and an Amendment are pending,¹ Debate must be on the Amendment; but may include the Resolution, so far as the discussion of the Amendment involves a discussion of the Resolution itself.

III. VOTING ON A RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENT.

1. When a Resolution and an Amendment are pending the vote must be taken: *first*, on the Amendment; and *then*, (whether the Amendment is carried or lost,) on the Resolution.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—I move to amend the Resolution by inserting the words, “and Porto Rico,” after the word, “Cuba.” * * * I second the Motion. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—It is moved and seconded to amend the Resolution by inserting the

¹ *All questions are “pending”* which have been brought before an Assembly and are not yet disposed of.

words, "and Porto Rico," after the word, "Cuba." (Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—So that the Resolution if amended would read: *Resolved*, That Cuba and Porto Rico should be free. Are you ready for the question? (Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * (Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the Amendment is adopted. (Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the Resolution as amended: *Resolved*, That Cuba and Porto Rico should be free. Are you ready for the question? (Class repeat.)

OBJECT-LESSON. (See p. 7.)

(The following Resolution is pending: *Resolved*, That the Senate should be elected by the people.)

MR. MARTIN.—(*Obtaining the Floor*.) I move to amend the Resolution by inserting the words, "United States," before the word, "Senate."

MR. WEST.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to amend the Resolution by inserting the words, "United States," before the word, "Senate"; so that the Resolution if amended would read: *Resolved*, That the United States Senate should be elected by the people. Are you ready for the question?

MR. STONE.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Stone.

MR. STONE.—The Resolution is too indefinite, and ought to be amended by adding the word, "directly."

CHAIRMAN.—(*Interrupting.*) The member is out of order, and will please speak on the Amendment.

MR. STONE.—(*Concludes his speech.*)

MEMBERS.—Question! Question!

CHAIRMAN.—The question is on the Amendment inserting "United States" before "Senate." Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

The *ayes* have it, and the Amendment is adopted.

The question now recurs on the adoption

of the Resolution as amended: *Resolved*, That the United States Senate should be elected by the people. Are you ready for the question?

MR. WILSON.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Wilson.

MR. WILSON.—I move to amend the Resolution by inserting the words, “in order to purify politics,” after the word, “That,” and the word, “directly,” after “elected.”

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair rules the Amendment out of order. Words cannot be inserted in different places by one motion, as the inserted words must be consecutive.

MR. FROST.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to amend by adding the words, “as a partial remedy for political corruption.”

MR. STONE.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to further amend the Resolution by adding the words, “as a partial remedy for political corruption.” So that the Resolution, if amended, would read: *Resolved*, That etc.

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Substitute correct words for those in brackets []. Two or more words may be required to take the place of one, or one word may displace several. No other corrections are to be made.

MR. WEST.—([*Rising.*]) I move to adopt the following [motion]: [*Ordered*], That all Railways should be owned by Government.

MR. PRIEST.—([*Seated.*]) I [support] the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is [ordered] to [carry] the following [question]: *Resolved*, That all Railways should be [operated] by Government. Are you ready for the [motion]?

MR. DAVIS.—([*Seated.*]) I [motion] to

amend the [proposition] by [adding] the words, “and other corporations,” [before] the word, “Railways.”

MR. DUNCAN.—([*Obtaining the floor.*])
I second the [question].

CHAIRMAN.—It is [voted] to amend the [question] by [adopting] the words, “and other corporations,” after the word, “Railways.” Are you [in favor of] the [vote]?

MANY MEMBERS.—[Motion! Motion!]

CHAIRMAN.—The original [question] is: [*Moved*], That all Railways should be owned by Government.

It is moved to amend by [substituting] the [phrase], “and other corporations,”

after the word, [owned] ; so that the [motion] if amended would read: [*Voted*], That all Railways and other Corporations should be owned by Government. [Will you be] ready for the [vote] ?

All in favor of the [Resolution], say [*yes*]. * * * [Contrary minded], *no*. * * * The [*nays*] have it, and the Amendment is lost.

The question now [occurs] on the [ordering] of the original [proposition]: *Resolved*, That all Railways should be [regulated] by Government. Are you ready for the [motion] ?

Lesson V.

A Parliamentary Inquiry.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. A member wanting information as to any rule or form relating to business already acted on, or now under consideration, or which he wishes to bring before the Assembly—may rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

2. A Parliamentary Inquiry should not be made when a member *knows* that a rule is being violated, but only when he is in doubt. The former case requires a Point of Order. (*See Lesson XII.*)

3. This Inquiry is in order while other business (even a highly privileged question) is before the Assembly.¹

¹ A Parliamentary Inquiry may sometimes properly interrupt the most highly privileged questions.

Example: If a member does not know, it is in order to learn through a Parliamentary Inquiry, how to fix or change the hour for the next meeting—*while a motion to Adjourn is before the Assembly.*

4. A Parliamentary Inquiry, if *requiring immediate attention*, may be made while another member has the floor: because, if put off till the member finishes, it may be too late to make the Inquiry.¹

5. A member rising to a Parliamentary Inquiry should not wait to be recognized by the Chair.

6. A Parliamentary Inquiry should not be seconded.

7. A Parliamentary Inquiry cannot be debated or amended.

8. Such an Inquiry should usually be at once answered by the Chair.

9. But, if interrupting a member, and not requiring an immediate answer, the Chair should defer the matter till the member closes.

¹ Example: One P. M. has been fixed as the hour for the Club luncheon. At that time, a Chairman of Committee is in the midst of a lengthy report, made the Special Order of the Day. A member, *not knowing the proper course* under the circumstances, to bring about an Adjournment, or Recess, can learn from the Chairman how to proceed, by rising to a Parliamentary Inquiry—*while the Report is being read*.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(*See p. 4.*)

TEACHER.—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The member will please state the Inquiry. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—Is a motion to Adjourn now in order? (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—While another member has the floor, it is not in order to move to Adjourn. (*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

MR. ALLEN.—(*Comes forward, stands, facing the audience, and says:*) The meeting will please come to order. * * * I move that Mr. Hill act as Chairman. (*After waiting a few seconds only:*) Is the Motion seconded?

MR. GOODWIN.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

MR. ALLEN.—It is moved and seconded that Mr. Hill act as Chairman. Are you ready for the question? * * *

All in favor of Mr. Hill for Chairman.

say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

The *ayes* have it, Mr. Hill is elected, and will please take the chair.

MR. HILL.—(*Comes promptly forward, and, standing, says:*) Nominations for Secretary are now in order.

MR. HOLMAN.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—The member will please state the Inquiry.

MR. HOLMAN.—Can't we attend to the little business we have to do without wasting time in electing a Secretary?

CHAIRMAN.—Since a legal record must be kept of the business transacted, if we do nothing but adjourn, the Chair would decide any other question to be out of order, until a Secretary is elected.

MR. MARTIN.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Martin.

MR. MARTIN.—I *nominate* Mr. May for Secretary.

MR. HILL.—(*Seated.*) I second the *nomination*.

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the nomination of Mr. May. Are you ready for the question?

MR. ALLEN.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Inquiry.

MR. ALLEN.—Is a nomination debatable?

CHAIRMAN.—Certainly; nominations are open to debate.

MR. ALLEN.—We impose on good nature by so frequently asking Mr. May to do the trying work of Secretary. I do hope that burden will be put upon some one else, to-day.

MR. JONES.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman will please state the Inquiry.

MR. JONES.—Is it in order to nominate another member before voting on the nomination already made?

CHAIRMAN.—Other nominations are *now* in order.

MR. JONES.—I nominate Mr. Orr.

MR. ALLEN.—(*Seated.*) I second the nomination.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Orr is nominated. Are there other nominations?

MR. HENRY.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I nominate Mr. Bain. * * * (*Seconded.*)

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Bain is nominated. Are there any other nominations? * * * Mr. May, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Bain have been nominated. Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of Mr. May for Secretary, etc. (*Mr. May and Mr. Orr fail to receive a majority of the votes cast, after which Mr. Bain is elected.*)

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Substitute correct words for those in brackets []. Two or more words may be required to take the place of one, or one word may take the place of several. No other corrections are to be made.

MR. DAVIS.—([*Seated.*]) [Hear. Motion] that Mr. MILTON act [for] Chairman.

MR. FUNK.—(*Seated.*) I [support] the [question].

MR. DAVIS.—It is [motioned] that Mr.

Milton act [for] Chairman. Are you ready for the [nomination]?

All in favor of Mr. Milton for [Speaker], say [*yes*]. * * * Those [contrary], *no*. * * * The [*yeas*] have it, Mr. Milton is [nominated], and will please [accept] the chair.

CHAIRMAN.—The next [item] is the [nomination] of a Secretary. [Motions] are in order.

MR. WILKINS.—([*Rising.*]) I [name] Mr. Frank.

MR. BLACK.—([*Obtaining the Floor.*]) I second the [Motion].

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Black is [moved and seconded] for Secretary. [Is there any objection]?

MR. SESSIONS.—(*Rising.*) Mr. [Milton],
I [call for] a Parliamentary [question].

CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman will please
state the [Point].

MR. SESSIONS.—Is it in order at this
point to make another [motion] for Secre-
tary? Or, is it necessary to wait until the
[proposition] has been taken on the present
[officer]?

CHAIRMAN.—[Neither method is] al-
lowed. Are there any other [proposals]
for Secretary?

MR. SHAW.—([*Rising.*]) I [move] Mr.
Black.

MR. DAVIS.—([*Obtaining the Floor.*]) I

second the [Motion].

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Black is [moved] for Secretary. Are there other [propositions]?

MR. BLACK.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I nominate Mr. Shaw [as] Secretary.

CHAIRMAN.—Is the [motion] seconded?

(*These candidates are voted on, in the order in which they were [moved], until one receives a [plurality] of the votes cast, and is declared [nominated].*)

Lesson VI.

The Previous Question, Limited to an Amendment.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. When a Resolution (or Motion) and an Amendment are pending, it may be wished to force an *immediate vote on the amendment only*.

2. In such a case, obtain the floor, and say: "I move the Previous Question on the Amendment."

3. The Previous Question ordered on the Amendment, cuts off debate and other amendments, and at once forces the pending Amendment to a vote: after which the Previous Question is *exhausted*.

4. After the Previous Question on the Amendment is *exhausted*, the Resolution (or Motion) is as open to debate and Amendment as if the Previous Question had never been ordered.

5. The Previous Question, whether *Limited* or *Unlimited*, always requires a two-

thirds vote; except where the Assembly has a special rule to the contrary.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—I move the Previous Question *on the Amendment*. * * * I second the Motion. (Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The Previous Question has been moved and seconded *on the Amendment*. This requires a two-thirds vote.

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken *on the Amendment*? Are you ready for the question?

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the vote being now taken *on the Amendment*, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * (Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is *ordered on the Amendment*.

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment, inserting the words, "and Porto Rico," after the word, "Cuba." Are you ready for the question?

(Class repeat.)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(The following questions are pending before a Woman's Convention :

1. The Resolution : *Resolved*, That cigarette-smoking is a source of the greatest danger.

2. A motion to amend the Resolution by adding the words, " to our boys."

Business then proceeds as follows :)

MRS. HAMMOND.—(*Rising.*) Mrs. President.

PRESIDENT.—Mrs. Hammond.

MRS. HAMMOND.—I wish to present at this point the testimony of eminent medical authorities to the fact that tobacco, in all its forms and uses, is an evil of greater magnitude even than intoxicating liquors, notwithstanding —

MRS. BROOKS.—(*Rising.*) Mrs. President, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

PRESIDENT.—The member will please state the Inquiry.

MRS. BROOKS.—While the question before the Convention is the Amendment, adding the words, " to our boys," is not the member

out of order in discussing the general subject of tobacco?

PRESIDENT.—The Inquiry is well timed, and the Chair would kindly suggest that the Convention will accomplish much more, if debate is strictly confined to the question before us.

MRS. HOLMES.—(*Rising.*) Mrs. President.

PRESIDENT.—Mrs. Holmes.

MRS. HOLMES.—I move the Previous Question on the Amendment.

MRS. EARLY.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

PRESIDENT.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded on the Amendment. This requires a two-thirds vote.

MRS. BENNET.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I do hope this Convention will not put itself on record as unwilling to have such a vital question —

PRESIDENT.—(*Rapping.*) The member will please come to order. The Previous Question cannot be debated.

The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Amendment? Are you ready for the question? * * *

All in favor of the vote being now taken on the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is *ordered on the Amendment*.

The original Resolution is: *Resolved*, That cigarette-smoking is a source of the greatest evil. It is moved to amend by adding the words, "to our boys"; so that the Resolution, if amended, would read: *Resolved*, That cigarette-smoking is a source of the greatest evil to our boys.

The question is on the adoption of the Amendment. Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Amendment is adopted.

The question now recurs on the adoption of the amended Resolution: *Resolved*, That etc. Are you ready for the question?

MRS. HAMMOND.—(*Rising*.) Mrs. President, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

PRESIDENT.—Please state the Inquiry.

MRS. HAMMOND.—Have members now a right to discuss the general subject of tobacco-poisoning?

PRESIDENT.—As tobacco-poisoning is clearly among the evils of cigarette-smoking by boys, its discussion can, with proper care, be so conducted as to be germane to the amended resolution, and therefore strictly in order.

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct the following Exercises by inserting the omitted word, or words, wherever a Dash (——) occurs.

MR. WHEELOCK.—(——.) I move
——: *Resolved*, That mining is a bad
business.

MR. JOHNSON.—(——.) ——.

CHAIRMAN.—It is ——: ——, That
mining is ——. Are you ready ——?

MR. FELLOWS.—(*Rising.*) ——.

CHAIRMAN.———.

MR. FELLOWS.—I move to amend ——
by —— the word, “gold,”—— the
word, “mining.”

MR. TOLMAN.—(——.) ——.

CHAIRMAN.—It is —— . The original
Resolution —— . It is moved to amend
by —— ; so that —— . Are you
—— ?

MR. JACKSON.—(——.) I am unalter-
ably opposed to the Resolution, whether
amended, or in its original form. Such
questions are puerile, and—

CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman is —— ,
as debate must be confined to —— .

MR. TOLMAN.—(——.) ——.

CHAIRMAN.———.

MR. TOLMAN.—I move ——— on the Amendment.

MR. WILSON.—(———.) I ——.

CHAIRMAN.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded ———. This requires ———. The question before us is : ——— ? Are you —— ?

All in favor of the vote ——, say *aye*.

* * * Those opposed, —— * * * The —— have it, and the —— is ordered ——.

The question now recurs on the adoption of ——. Are you ready —— ?

All in favor of ——, say *aye*. * * *

———, *no.* * * * The ——— have it, and
 ——— is adopted.

The question ——— the Resolution
 ———: *Resolved*, ———. Are you ready
 for the ——— ?

Lesson VII.

Second Form of Amendment—to Amend by Striking Out.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. The second form of Amendment is by Striking Out a word, or words.

2. Before moving to Amend, a member must rise, address the Chair, and wait until recognized by the Chair.

3. A motion to Amend cannot be made while another member has the floor, nor while the Chairman is speaking.

4. All Amendments should be seconded.

5. An Amendment is Debatable, if the Motion (Resolution) to be amended is Debatable.

6. An Amendment is Undebatable, if the Motion (Resolution) to be amended is Undebatable.

7. The words struck out must be consecutive words.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

(The following Resolution has been moved, seconded, and stated by the Chair: *Resolved*, That Cuba should immediately be made independent.)

TEACHER.—I move to amend the Resolution by striking out the word, “immediately.” * * * I second the motion.

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—It is moved and seconded to amend the Resolution by striking out the word, “immediately.” Are you ready for the question?

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The *noes* have it, and the Amendment is lost.

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the original Resolution: *Resolved*, That Cuba should immediately be made independent. Are you ready for the question?

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the Resolution, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*.

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the Resolution is adopted. (*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(The following Resolution is before the Assembly: *Resolved*, That women should wear short bloomer costumes in rainy weather.)

MR. STEVENS.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Stevens.

MR. STEVENS.—I move to amend the Resolution by striking out the word, “bloomer.”

MR. GORDON.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to amend the Resolution by striking out the word, “bloomer.” Are you ready for the question?

MR. TYNG.—(*Rising.*) I hope this obnoxious word will be buried so deep —

CHAIRMAN.—(*Interrupting.*) The member is out of order. Before speaking he should obtain the floor.

MR. TYNG.—(*Addresses the Chair, is recognized, and closes his speech.*)

MANY MEMBERS.—Question! Question!

MR. HALL.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Hall.

MR. HALL.—I believe the time has come for the emancipation of women from the shackles —

MR. TYNG.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair would suggest that it is better to omit the word, “point.” and simply say, “Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.”

The member will please state the Inquiry.

MR. TYNG.—Is not debate out of order after the question has been called for?

CHAIRMAN.—While the Previous Question cuts off debate, merely calling for the question has no such effect.¹

MR. TYNG.—I move the Previous Question on the Amendment.

¹ “Question!” This call is not in order while another has the floor; does not oblige the Chair to take a vote; does not prevent debate or Amendments; and must not be mistaken for the “Previous Question.” It merely shows that the members who call “Question!” wish to have debate closed.

MANY MEMBERS.—I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—The Motion is out of order. The Previous Question cannot be moved so as to interrupt a member who has the floor: and rising to a Parliamentary Inquiry does not take the floor from the member who is interrupted by the Inquiry. Mr. Hall has the floor.

MR. HALL.—(*Concludes his speech.*)

MR. TYNG.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Previous Question on the Amendment.

MR. ALDEN.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded on the Amendment. The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Amendment?

(*The Previous Question is ordered on the Amendment, and the Amendment, striking out "bloomer," is lost. The Chair then proceeds:)*

CHAIRMAN.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the original Resolution: *Resolved*, That women should wear short bloomer costumes in rainy weather. Are you ready for the question?

MR. DALTON.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Dalton.

MR. DALTON.—I move to amend the Resolution by striking out the word, “short,” and the words, “in rainy weather.”

MR. HALL.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to amend the Resolution by striking out the words, “short,” and, “in rainy weather.” So that the Resolution if amended would read: *Resolved*, That women should wear bloomer costumes. Are you ready for the question?

MR. LAWTON.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Inquiry.

MR. LAWTON.—Does not the motion, just stated by the Chair, violate the Rule requiring the words struck out to be consecutive?

CHAIRMAN.—The Amendment is out of order, and the Chair owes an apology to the Club for stating it. The question before us is on the adoption of the original Resolution: *Resolved*, etc.

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Substitute correct words for those in Brackets []. Two or more words will in some cases be required to take the place of one, and one word will sometimes take the place of several. No other corrections are to be made.

MR. CHAMBERS.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*)

I [would like] the adoption of the following [proposition]: *Resolved*, That American Corn is King.

MR. LINDSAY.—([*Obtaining the Floor.*])

I second the [idea].

CHAIRMAN.—It is [suggested] to adopt the following [question]: [*Voted*], That American Corn is King. Are you [in favor of] the question?

MR. PORTER.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move [amending] by striking out the word, “American.”

MR. CLARK.—([*Obtaining the Floor.*]) I [support] the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is [ordered] to amend the [motion] by [dispensing with] the word, “American”; so that the [question] if [adopted] would read: [*Ordered*], That Corn is King. Are you ready for the [proposition]?

All in favor of the Amendment, say [*yes*].

* * * Those opposed, [manifest it by the same sign]. * * * The [*nays*] have it, and the [Previous Question] is adopted.

The question now [occurs] on the adoption of the [original motion]: *Resolved*, That Corn is King. Are you [in favor of the motion]?

MR. HALL.—([*Seated.*]) Mr. Chairman, I [ask] a Parliamentary [query].

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the [Point].

MR. HALL.—Ought not the Resolution to have been [ordered] first, and then the Amendment offered? That is the [style] we do in our Club.

CHAIRMAN.—After the [proposal] has been adopted, no Amendment would be [timely].

The question is on the [vote] as

Amended. All in favor of the [adopted]
 Resolution, say *aye*. * * * Those [contrary],
no. * * * The *ayes* [are ahead], and [it is a
 vote].

Lesson VIII.

First Law of Amendments.

RULES. (See p. 2.)

1. A Resolution (or Motion) may require more than one Amendment, in order that it shall express the deliberate judgment of an Assembly.

2. The only limit to the number of Amendments that can be made to a Resolution (or Motion), is the will of the Assembly.

3. But the consideration and debate of various independent Amendments *at the same time*, would result in confusion, and retard business. Hence we have:

4. THE FIRST LAW OF AMENDMENTS:
Two Separate Amendments cannot be before an Assembly at the same time.

5. If one Amendment is before the Assembly, and a member wishes to offer an-

other Amendment, the Amendment already pending must first be voted on; and then the new Amendment will be in order, whether the first Amendment is carried or lost.

6. This vote on the pending Amendment can be secured at once by ordering the *Previous Question on the Amendment*. (Lesson VI.)

7. It is in order to state, before moving the Previous Question on the Amendment, that you will offer such and such an Amendment as soon as the vote is taken on the pending Amendment.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

(While the following Resolution is pending: *Resolved*, That Immigration of the Chinese should be prohibited: it is moved to Amend by adding the words, "after ten years.")

TEACHER.—I move to Amend the Resolution by inserting the words, "and Africans," after the word, "Chinese." * * * I second the Motion. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The Chair rules the Motion out of order, as one Amendment is already before the Assembly. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—Two Separate Amendments cannot be before an Assembly at the same time. (*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

MR. LAWTON.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Lawton.

MR. LAWTON.—I move the adoption of the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That all citizens of the United States have the right to vote. (*Mr. Lawton then comes forward and hands the Resolution to the Chairman.*)

MR. BLACK.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to adopt the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That all citizens of the United States have the right to vote. Are you ready for the question?

MR. ROBBINS.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*)

I do hope such a boomerang will not be hurled by this Club. I move to Amend the Resolution by inserting the words, "native-born," before the word, "citizens."

MR. BLAIR.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the Motion to Amend by inserting the words, "native-born," before the word, "citizens"; so that the Resolution, if amended, would read: *Resolved*, That all native-born citizens of the United States have the right to vote. Are you ready for the question?

MR. STECK.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I think there are other points more essential to a good voter, than happening to be born in any favored locality. I move to Amend the Resolution by adding the words, "if able to read ballots."

CHAIRMAN.—As one Amendment is already before the Club, the Chair rules the last Amendment out of order.

MR. PARKER.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Previous Question on the Amendment.

MR. STECK.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded on the Amendment. This requires a two-thirds vote.

The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Amendment? Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of the vote being now taken on the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is ordered on the Amendment.

The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment, inserting the words, "native-born," before the word, "citizen." Are you ready for the question?

MR. BLACK.—(*Rising*.) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Black.

MR. BLACK.—This Amendment is disgraceful to a so-called "Reform Club," and cannot fail—

CHAIRMAN.—(*Interrupting*.) The gentleman is out of order. The Previous Question cuts off debate.

All in favor of the Amendment, say *aye*. * * *. Those opposed, *no*. * * *. The *noes* have it, and the Amendment is lost.

The question now before us is on the

adoption of the original Resolution: *Resolved*, etc. (*Giving in full.*) Are you ready for the question?

MR. LAWTON.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I think, to be consistent, our Club must modify this Resolution. I move to Amend by adding the words, “if able to read ballots.” (*Seconded and stated.*)

MR. CLARK.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman will state the Inquiry.

MR. CLARK.—As the Chair has just ruled this very Amendment out of order, what right has the member to offer it now?

CHAIRMAN.—At that time another Amendment was before the Club; but as that has been voted on, the Resolution is again open to Amendments.

All in favor of the Amendment, etc.

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Substitute correct words for those in Brackets []. Two or more words may be required to take the place of one; or, one

word may take the place of several. No other corrections are to be made.

MR. PAUL.—(*Rising.*) [Your Honor.]

CHAIRMAN.—[*All right.*]

MR. PAUL.—I move the [consideration] of [this Motion]: *Resolved*, That the Reform Party needs reforming.

MR. PRATT.—(*Seated.*) I [support] the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is [ordered] to adopt [this question]: *Resolved*, That the Reform Party needs reforming. Are you ready for the [Motion]?

MR. HENDRICKS.—([*Rising.*]) I move to Amend the [Motion] by [adding] the

word, "so-called," before the word, "Reform."

MR. JACKMAN.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*)

I second the [Resolution].

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to [adopt the proposition] by inserting the word, "so-called," before the word, "Reform." Are you ready for the [vote]?

MR. HOLMAN.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*)

I [hope the Club will] Amend the [question] by [inserting after "reforming"] the words, "or annihilation."

MR. MORGAN.—(*Seated.*) I second the [question].

CHAIRMAN.—The [question] is out of

order. Two [connected] Amendments cannot be [with] the Assembly at [different times].

MR. MORGAN.—(*Rising.*) I [order] the Previous Question on the Amendment.

MR. LYON.—(*Seated.*) I [support].

CHAIRMAN.—The Previous Question is [ordered] on the [Resolution]. This requires a [majority] vote. The question [pending] is: Shall the vote be now taken on the [pending questions]? Are [there any remarks]?

Lesson IX.

The Previous Question, Applied to a Resolution and its Amendment.

RULES. (See p. 2.)

1. The Previous Question means: *Stop Debating, Stop Amending, and Vote.*

2. When a Resolution and an Amendment are pending, if the Previous Question, *Unlimited* ("I move the Previous Question"), is ordered, it forces an immediate vote on both the pending questions: *first*, on the Amendment, and *then* on the Resolution.

3. The Previous Question cannot be so moved as to pass over the Amendment, and at once force a vote on the Resolution.

4. The Previous Question, *carried (ordered)*, cuts off Debate and new Amendments from the Resolution, and from the Amendment.

5. The Previous Question, *lost*, leaves the Resolution and the Amendment just as they

were before the Previous Question was moved.

6. The Previous Question is "exhausted," when votes have been taken on all the questions on which the Previous Question was ordered.

7. After the Previous Question is exhausted, it has no more effect of any kind on any question, than if it had never been moved.

EXAMPLE.—A Resolution or Amendment, (on which the Previous Question had been ordered,) if Reconsidered after the Previous Question is exhausted, is again open to debate and amendment.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

(Resolution pending: *Resolved*, That Cuba should be self-governing. Amendment pending: To insert "and the Philippines" after Cuba.)

TEACHER.—I move the Previous Question. * * * I second the Motion.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The Previous Question is

moved and seconded. This requires a two-thirds vote. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Pending Questions? Are you ready for the question? (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the vote being now taken on the Pending Questions, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is ordered. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment, inserting the words, “and the Philippines,” after “Cuba.” Are you ready for the question? (*Class repeat.*)

NOTE FOR TEACHERS.—Perfect familiarity with the rules and forms of each lesson should be insured by frequent Concert-Drills, and Examinations and Reviews on all Previous Lessons.

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(The following Resolution is pending: *Resolved*, That examinations in public schools should be abolished.)

It is moved to Amend by inserting the words, "are useless and," after the word, "schools.")

CHAIRMAN.—(STATING THE QUESTION.) It is moved and seconded to Amend the Resolution by inserting the words, "are useless and," after the word, "schools." Are you ready for the question?

MR. PAGE.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Previous Question.

MR. KINNEY.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—(STATING THE QUESTION.) The Previous Question is moved and seconded. This requires a two-thirds vote.

The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the pending questions? Are you ready for the question?

MR. MORRIS.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I think this Resolution strikes at —

CHAIRMAN.—(*Interrupting.*) Debate is out of order while the Previous Question is pending. (*The Chair then proceeds:*)

(PUTTING THE QUESTION.) All in favor of the vote being now taken on the pending questions, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(ANNOUNCING THE RESULT.) The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is ordered.

(STATING THE QUESTION.) The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment, inserting the words, etc.

NOTE.—Special attention is called to the different forms used by the Chairman (in Lessons III., VI., IX., XV., XIX. and XXII.) in the vote on the Previous Question. *Too great care cannot be taken by the Chair, to use such forms as will make it sure that the Assembly knows what it is voting on, and the result, when the Previous Question is put to vote.*

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct the following Exercises by *striking out all unnecessary words*. No other corrections are to be made.

MR. KING.—(*Rising and bowing.*) My dear Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Well, Mr. King.

MR. KING.—I move you to accept and

adopt the following Resolution and Order:

Resolved and Ordered, That Bicycles are a menace to our Nation.

MR. BROWN.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion without fear or favor.

CHAIRMAN.—It is legally moved and seconded to endorse and adopt the following Motion and Resolution: *Resolved and ordered*, That Bicycles as a fad are a menace to our Nation. Are you ready for the final vote on this question?

MR. NICHOLS.—(*Rising and Obtaining the Floor.*) Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN.—You have the floor, Mr. Nichols.

MR. NICHOLS.—I move you, sir, to amend the Resolution now pending before this cultivated audience, by adding or inserting the following words, “if used with judgment, a blessing rather than,” immediately after the word, “are.”

MR. GREGORY.—(*Seated.*) I truly second the Motion just offered.

CHAIRMAN.—You certainly hear the motion to properly amend the Resolution by inserting the radical words, “if used with judgment, a blessing rather than,” after the word, “are.” Are you ready for the vote on the question?

MR. RICE.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I

move the Previous Question on the Resolution and Amendment. (*Seconded.*)

CHAIRMAN.—The Previous Question is constitutionally moved and seconded on the pending questions. This requires a full two-thirds vote.

The question immediately before us is: Shall the vote be now taken without delay on the Pending Questions? Are you all ready for the present question?

All entirely in favor of the pending vote being now taken on the pending questions, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed and contrary minded, *no*. * * * The *ayes* seem to have it,

and the Previous Question is voted and ordered.

The question now before us recurs on the adoption of the Amendment, etc.

Lesson X.

To Reconsider a Resolution.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. A Resolution already voted on cannot be amended, debated, etc., unless again brought before the Assembly.

2. When an Assembly wishes to change any action already taken, the usual course is to Reconsider.

3. Reconsider must be moved (except when the voting was by ballot) by a member who voted on the prevailing side.

4. "Prevailing" side means "winning" side, which is sometimes the minority.

EXAMPLE.—Eight vote for, and seven against, a motion to Limit Debate, which (requiring a two-thirds vote) is lost. Reconsider can then be moved only by one of the seven: i. e., *by one of the winning minority.*

5. If the vote was by ballot, any one can move to Reconsider.

6. Any member may second a motion to Reconsider.

7. Reconsider must be moved on the day on which the vote to be Reconsidered was taken, or on the next day ; not counting legal holidays.

8. Reconsider is debatable if the question to be Reconsidered is debatable, otherwise it is undebatable.

9. When Reconsider is debatable, it opens the question to be Reconsidered also to debate—while Reconsider is pending.

10. Reconsider needs only a majority vote, even when the question to be Reconsidered required a two-thirds vote.

11. Reconsider, *carried*, brings the question Reconsidered again before the Assembly, just as it was before it was first voted on.

12. Reconsider, *lost*, leaves the question just as it was before it was moved to Reconsider.

13. The effect of *moving to Reconsider*, is to at once suspend all action required by the original motion, until the motion to Reconsider is disposed of.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(*See p. 4.*)

TEACHER.—I move to Reconsider the Resolution on Prohibition. * * * I second the Motion. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—It is moved and seconded to Reconsider the Resolution on Prohibition. Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of Reconsideration, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the motion to Reconsider is carried.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The Resolution is again before us: *Resolved*, That Prohibition does not prohibit. Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(The following Resolution has just been adopted: *Resolved*, That women are inferior to men in size and power of brain.)

MR. HOFFMAN.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to amend the Resolution by striking out the words, “and power.”

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair rules the motion out of order. A Resolution already adopted cannot be amended unless first Reconsidered.

MR. MORRIS.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Reconsider the vote.

MR. NEWTON.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion. (*Chairman states the question.*)

MR. INGALLS.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Inquiry.

MR. INGALLS.—Has the gentleman who voted in the minority a right to move Reconsideration?

CHAIRMAN.—Will the member please state on which side he voted?

MR. MORRIS.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I voted in the negative.

CHAIRMAN.—The member having voted on the losing side, the Chair rules his motion to Reconsider out of order. What is your further pleasure?

MR. COX.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I voted in the affirmative, but since there is

so much feeling in the matter, I move to Reconsider the Resolution. (*Seconded.*)

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the motion to Reconsider. Are you ready for the question?

MR. INGALLS.—(*Speaking against the Resolution, is interrupted by:*)

MR. BARNES.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Inquiry.

MR. BARNES.—Has the member a right to discuss the Resolution, while the motion to Reconsider is before the Assembly?

CHAIRMAN.—A motion to Reconsider a debatable question is not only itself debatable, but opens the main question also to debate.

MR. INGALLS.—(*Concludes his Speech.*)

MANY MEMBERS.—Question! Question!

CHAIRMAN.—The motion to Reconsider the Resolution just adopted is before us. Are you ready for the question? * * * All in favor of Reconsideration, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the motion to Reconsider is carried.

The question again recurs on the adoption of the Resolution: *Resolved*, That *etc.*

(*Giving in full.*) Are you ready for the question?

MR. MORRIS.—(*Renews his motion to Amend, which is now in order.*)

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct these Exercises by Striking out all unnecessary words. No other corrections are to be made.

MR. SWAIN.—(*Rising and Standing.*)

Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer a Resolution.

CHAIRMAN.—Well, Mr. Swain, go right ahead.

MR. SWAIN.—(*Standing on the Platform.*) I move the Chair that we adopt the following order and Resolution: *Resolved*

unanimously, That Manual Training should take the place of Latin in public schools.

MR. LOOMIS.—(*Seated.*) I am willing to second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is properly moved and seconded, in legal form, that we at once adopt the following Resolution, without debate: *Resolved*, That Manual Training should gradually take the place of Latin in public schools. Are you ready for a vote on the question?

All in favor of a vote on the Resolution, say *aye*. * * * Those unalterably opposed, reply *no*. * * * The ayes certainly have it, and the Resolution is fully adopted.

MR. DAVIS.—(*Rising and Obtaining the Floor.*) I move you to amend the above Resolution by adding and inserting the germane words, “and German,” before or after the word, “Latin.”

MR. WELCH.—(*Seated.*) I am always ready to second the above Motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—You hear the regular motion to amend by adding and inserting the pertinent words, “and German,” before or after the word, “Latin.” Are you all ready for the present question?

MR. WHITE.—(*Rising and Addressing the Chair.*) Mr. President and Chairman, I rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Point of the Inquiry.

MR. WHITE.—(*Standing.*) Is it in order to modify and amend a Resolution after it has been fully adopted?

CHAIRMAN.—The Inquiry is timely. The Chair rules the Amendment out of order. A resolution, after being voted on and adopted, cannot be harmoniously amended without first being previously Reconsidered.

MR. DAVIS.—(*Rising and addressing the Chair.*) If you please, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Will Mr. Davis please come to the point.

MR. DAVIS.—(*After Obtaining the*

Floor.) I move to Reconsider and Amend the Resolution just adopted.

MR. VAN HORN.—(*Seated, then Rising.*)
I second the Main Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—As you hear, it is just moved and seconded to Reconsider and Amend the Resolution on Manual Training, already adopted. Are you now ready for the question and vote?

All in favor of Reconsideration, without debate, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed or contrary minded, *no*. * * * To the best of my knowledge, the *ayes* have it all right, and the motion to Reconsider is carried and ordered.

The Resolution is again before us: *Resolved and voted*, That Manual Training should take the place of Latin in our colleges and public schools. Are you again ready for the question?

MR. CLARK.—(*Again Obtaining the Floor.*) I move you, Mr. Chairman, to alter and regularly Amend the Resolution by inserting the words, “and German,” right after the word, “Latin.”

MR. DALTON.—(*Seated.*) Mr. President, I second the Motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—It is regularly moved and seconded to legally Amend the reconsidered Resolution by at once adding and

inserting the words, "and German," after the pivotal word, "Latin." Are you ready for the consideration of the question?

Lesson XI.

Third Form of Amendment—to Amend by Striking out and Inserting.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. The Third Form of Amendment is by Striking out a word (or words), and Inserting another word (or words) in its place.

2. The words Inserted must take the exact place from which the other words were struck out.

3. To “Strike out and Insert” is one motion, and must be debated, amended, and voted on, as one question.

4. To “Strike out and Insert” cannot be divided.

5. The words Struck out must be consecutive words.

6. The words Inserted must be consecutive words.

7. “I move to amend the Resolution by

Striking out the word, 'A,' and inserting the word, 'B,' in the same place"—is not the best form. As "B" cannot be Inserted in any other place, the words, "in the same place," should be omitted.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

(The following Resolution is before the Assembly: *Resolved*, That Immigration should be prohibited.)

TEACHER.—I move to amend the Resolution by Striking out the word, "prohibited," and Inserting the words, "regulated by a National Board." * * * I second the Motion.
(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—It is moved and seconded to amend the Resolution by Striking out the word, "prohibited," and Inserting the words, "regulated by a National Board."
(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—So that the Resolution if amended would read: *Resolved*, That Immigration should be regulated by a National Board.
(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(The following Resolution is pending:
Resolved, That Bicycle riding by women for money should be prohibited.)

MR. ABBOTT.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to amend the Resolution by Striking out the words, “for money,” and Inserting the words, “in races.” (*Seconded.*)

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to amend the Resolution by Striking out the words, “for money,” and Inserting the words, “in races.” Are you ready for the question?

MR. BROWN.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman will please state the Inquiry.

MR. BROWN.—I would like to Strike out the words, “for money,” without Inserting

anything in their place. Can we not first vote on Striking out, and then take a separate vote on Inserting?

CHAIRMAN.—The motion to “Strike out and Insert” is one motion, and cannot be divided.

(The Amendment is now debated, voted on and lost.)

MR. WENDELL.—*(Obtaining the Floor.)* I move to Strike out the word, “Bicycle,” and add the words, “by State law.”

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair rules the Amendment out of order. The inserted words must take the exact place of the words struck out.

MR. SICKLES.—*(Rising.)* Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Inquiry.

MR. SICKLES.—As the Amendment just ruled out of order expresses the opinion of a majority of the Convention, will you please state how the same result can be reached by a motion that will be in order?

CHAIRMAN.—An easy way is by separating the two motions contained in the Amendment. First, move to strike out the word, “Bicycle”; and after that Amend-

ment is voted on, then move to add the words, "by State law."

MR. WARD.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to amend by Striking out all the words after "That," and Inserting the words, "racing by women should be prohibited by State law." (*Seconded.*)

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the motion to amend by Striking out, etc.

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct these Exercises by Inserting every word that has been omitted. No other corrections are to be made.

MR. HALL.—(*Coming forward.*) Come to order. I move Mr. Jennings as Chairman.

MR. BAILEY.—(———.) I second.

MR. HALL. It is moved that Mr. Jennings act Chairman. All in favor. * * *
Opposed. * * * Mr. Jennings is elected.

CHAIRMAN.—The next business is a Secretary.

MR. LOOMIS.—(———.) Nominate Welch.

SMITH.—(———.) Second.

CHAIRMAN.—Welch is nominated.

MR. GROVE.—(*Floor.*) Mr. Evans.

CHAIRMAN.—Seconded?

PARKS.—(———.) I rise to Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—

PARKS.—Does a nomination be seconded?

CHAIRMAN.—A nomination as well as any other.

WELCH.—(———.) Second the nomination.

CHAIRMAN.—Evans nominated. Any other? Mr. Welch and Mr. Evans. Are you ready?

All in favor of Mr. Welch, say *aye*. * * *
The *ayes* have it, and Welch is Secretary.

MR. PARTON.—(*Rising.*) I rise to order.

CHAIRMAN.—The member will ——.

MR. PARTON.—The Chair does not give Evans a fair chance, unless a vote is taken on his name, so that the candidate receiving the largest number of votes shall have the office.

CHAIRMAN.—The point is well taken. The first who receives a majority of the votes cast, is elected; and after one candi-

date is elected, other names can be voted on.

MR. HOLMAN.—(———..) I move That monometallism is fatal to trade.

MR. HART.—(———.)

CHAIRMAN.—*Resolved*, That monometallism is fatal.

MANLEY.—(———..) Striking out the word, “fatal,” and Inserting “gives a permanent security.”

GIBSON.—(———..) Second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—Moved by Inserting the words, “gives security.” Ready? All in favor. * * * Amendment lost. Question now. * * * Adopted.

Lesson XII.

A Point of Order.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. The object of a Point of Order is to prevent or rectify the violation of a Rule of Order, By-law or Constitution.

2. A Point of Order can be raised, whatever business is before the Assembly.

3. A member can rise to a Point of Order while another member has the floor.

4. *If in doubt* as to whether a Rule, etc., is being violated, the better course is, *not* to raise a Point of Order, but to rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry. (Lesson V.)

5. Before stating a Point of Order a member should rise and say: "Mr. Chairman" (or "Mr. President," etc.), "I rise to a Point of Order," without waiting for recognition by the Chair.

The Chair then requests the member to "State the Point of Order," which should be done briefly.

6. A Point of Order does not require a second.

7. A Point of Order cannot be amended or debated.

8. The Chairman should promptly decide a Point of Order as soon as it is raised.

9. If the Chair is in doubt, or unwilling to take the responsibility of deciding a Point of Order, he may, *without a motion*, take a vote of the Assembly on the question raised.

10. If the ruling of the Chair on a Point of Order is unsatisfactory, any member may rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry or Question of Privilege; or may Appeal from the decision of the Chair.

11. A member violating a rule should be promptly but courteously called to order by the Chair, without waiting for a Point of Order to be raised.

12. While a Point of Order must occasionally be raised to protect an Assembly, and hence must be studied and practiced, frequent resort to it will make any man or woman a public nuisance.

Use this question sparingly. When in doubt as to whether you should rise to a Point of Order, keep your seat.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Point of Order. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The member will please state the Point of Order. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The gentleman is not speaking to the question before the Assembly. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The Chair decides the Point well taken, and the member will please speak on the Amendment.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—(Or:) The Point is not well taken, and the Chair rules the remarks by the speaker to be in order.

(*Class repeat.*)

(The proper method for submitting the question to the Assembly when the Chair is in doubt, can be seen in the following Object-Lesson.)

OBJECT-LESSON. (See p. 7.)

(The following Resolution is before the Assembly: *Resolved*, That a tax should be

levied on all bachelors. Business proceeds:)

MR. ADAMS.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I think the Resolution in its present form does not —

MR. JONES.—(*Rising, and Interrupting the Speaker.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Point of Order.

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Point of Order.

MR. JONES.—The member has no right to speak, as he has not been recognized by the Chair.

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair decides the Point well taken, and would again urge upon the Club members the importance of carefully observing all the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.

The gentleman cannot engage in debate without obtaining the floor.

MR. CLARK.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—The member will please state the Inquiry.

MR. CLARK.—Does not a member Obtain the Floor by rising and addressing the Chair?

CHAIRMAN.—By no means. Suppose ten members should rise and address the Chair at the same moment, would all ten Obtain the Floor?

Our Rules explicitly state that a member, to Obtain the Floor, must rise, address the Chair, and *wait for recognition*.

MR. ADAMS.—(*Again Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Adams.

MR. ADAMS.—I regret that my zeal led me into a technical violation of our Rules. I now move to amend the Resolution by Striking out all the words after “That,” and Inserting the words, “it is the privilege of every man to marry or not, as he pleases.”

MR. PORTER.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to amend the Resolution by Striking out, etc. (*Stating in full.*) Are you ready for the question?

MR. DALTON.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Point of Order.

CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman will state the Point.

MR. DALTON.—The Amendment is clear-

ly out of order, as it is directly opposed to the intention of the mover of the Resolution.

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair decides the Point not well taken. An Amendment is usually opposed to the intention of the maker of the original Motion.

MR. HOLMAN.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Point of Order.

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Point.

MR. HOLMAN.—The Amendment cannot be in order, since it does not relate to the subject of the original Resolution.

CHAIRMAN.—The Point of Order is raised, that the Amendment is not directly related to the subject of the Resolution. The Chair is in doubt on the point, and prefers to have it decided by the Club.

The original Resolution is: *Resolved*, That a tax should be levied on all bachelors.

It is moved to strike out all the words after “That,” and insert the words, “it is the privilege of every man to marry or not, as he pleases.”

The question before us is: Are the words to be inserted directly related to the subject of the original Resolution, and, therefore, in order? Are you ready for the question?

All who think the Amendment directly related to the subject of the Resolution, say *aye*. * * * Those who think it is not so related, say *no*. * * *

The *nocs* have it, and the Club decides the Amendment out of order: *and it is out of order*.

The question now recurs on the adoption, etc.

REVIEW QUIZ. (See p. 9.)

(For Oral or Written Work.)

1. Who should call an Occasional Meeting to order? Why?
2. What position and power has the person who calls a meeting to order?
3. How should he be addressed?
4. What Forms should be avoided in making motions?
5. What extremes are hurtful in seconding motions?
6. Give your opinion as to the best form for seconding motions?
7. Who should make the motion or nomination for Chairman?

8. Give a reason for your answer.

9. When there are two nominations for the same office, in what order should they be voted on?

10. Is it always necessary to take a vote on both?

11. How should a Resolution be written?

12. How should it be brought before the Assembly?

13. Give Rule and Forms for Obtaining the Floor.

14. Why is it necessary to Obtain the Floor?

15. State the three common Forms of Amendments.

16. Give the Special Rules and an Example under the First Form.

17. Ditto under Second Form.

18. Ditto under Third Form.

19. What is the first Great Law of Amendments?

20. State what the Previous Question means.

21. For what good purposes can the Previous Question be employed?

22. Give an example of the Previous Question, applied to a Resolution.

23. Give a full illustration of the forms of the Previous Question, ordered on an Amendment.

24. What purposes are served by ordering the Previous Question on an Amendment?

25. Who can move to Reconsider? Why?

26. Show what, if any, difference there is between a majority and "the prevailing side."

27. What Parliamentary Questions can be introduced without waiting for Recognition? Why?

28. What effect has the motion to Reconsider, if carried?

29. What, if lost?

30. Who cannot move to Reconsider? Why?

31. Does this Rule apply to all forms of voting? Why not?

32. What is the difference between a Parliamentary Inquiry and a Point of Order?

33. Give an Example, in full, of each.

Lesson XIII.

To Postpone Indefinitely.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. To Postpone Indefinitely is in order only when a PRINCIPAL MOTION (Note A), or a QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE (Note B), is before the Assembly.

2. This motion is debatable, and opens the Main Question (i.e., the question to be Postponed) to debate.

3. To Postpone Indefinitely cannot be Amended.

4. This motion, whether carried or lost, can be Reconsidered.

5. While Indefinitely Postpone is before

NOTE A.—A *Principal Motion* is one which brings a subject before an Assembly for consideration and action: e. g., a Resolution.

NOTE B.—A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE is one which relates to the rights and privileges of the Assembly, or of individual members, *as members of the Assembly*.

an Assembly, all regular Parliamentary Questions (Privileged, Incidental and Subsidiary—see p. 13) are in order, except Object to Consideration, and Amend.

6. The Previous Question, if ordered, applies only to Postpone.

7. Postpone Indefinitely, *carried*, will, unless Reconsidered, put aside the question (postponed) for the entire session.

8. If *lost*, it leaves the main question before the Assembly just as it was before it was moved to Postpone.

9. While a Resolution and an Amendment are pending, it is not in order to move to Postpone, either the Resolution or the Amendment, or both.

10. But after the Amendment is voted on, the Resolution (whether amended or not) may be Indefinitely Postponed.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—I move the Resolution be Indefinitely Postponed. * * * I second the Motion. (Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—It is moved and seconded that the Resolution be Indefinitely Postponed. Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the Motion, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *noes* have it, and the Motion is lost. The question again recurs on the adoption of the Resolution.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—(Or :) The *ayes* have it, and the Resolution is Indefinitely Postponed.

(*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(The following Resolution was pending:
Resolved, That self-respecting women do not take part in modern dances; when the opposition proceeded in this way:)

MRS. FOSTER.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Resolution be Indefinitely Postponed.

MISS CROSBY.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the motion to Indefinitely Postpone. Are you ready for the question?

MRS. BALLARD.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Amend the Motion by striking out the words, "Indefinitely Postponed," and inserting the words, "Postponed to 10 A.M., to-morrow."

CHAIRMAN.—The motion is out of order. A motion to Indefinitely Postpone cannot be Amended.

MRS. EVANS.—(*Obtains the Floor and begins to speak against the Resolution, but is interrupted by:*)

MISS DALY.—(*Rising.*) Mrs. Chairman, I rise to a Point of Order.

CHAIRMAN.—The member will please state the Point.

MISS DALY.—The member should not discuss the Resolution while the question before us is on the motion to Postpone.

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair decides the point not well taken. The motion to Indefinitely Postpone is not only itself debatable, but fully opens the main question to debate.

MRS. EVANS.—(*Concludes her remarks.*)

MISS FIELD.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I

move to amend the Resolution by inserting the word, "round," before "dances."

CHAIRMAN.—The motion is out of order. A Resolution cannot be Amended while a motion to Postpone is pending.

MISS FOSTER.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Previous Question.

MISS BROWN.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded. This requires a two-thirds vote. The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the motion to Indefinitely Postpone? Are you ready for the question?

MISS BROWN.—(*Rising.*) Mrs. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Inquiry.

MISS BROWN.—As the Previous Question was not limited by the mover to the motion to Postpone, does it not apply also to the Resolution?

CHAIRMAN.—If the Previous Question is ordered while Postpone Indefinitely is before the Assembly, it applies only to that motion, and has no effect whatever after Postpone is voted on.

All in favor of the vote being now taken on the motion to Indefinitely Postpone, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *noes* have it, and the motion is lost.

The question now recurs on the adoption of the Resolution: *Resolved*, etc. (*Stated fully*.)

MRS. DALE.—(*Obtaining the Floor*.) I move to Amend the Resolution by inserting the word, “round,” before “dances.” (*Seconded*.)

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the motion to Amend by inserting the word, “round,” before the word, “dances.” Are you ready for the question?

MRS. HAWKINS.—I move the Amendment be Indefinitely Postponed.

CHAIRMAN.—The motion is out of order. An Amendment cannot be Indefinitely Postponed.

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct these Exercises by *Inserting all omitted words*. No other corrections are needed.

MRS. BLACK.—(———.) I move the following: *Resolved*, That Bureau Charity destroys our love for the poor.

MISS PRIEST.—(———.) I second.

PRESIDENT.—It is moved, That Bureau Charity destroys our love for the poor.
Question?

MRS. JONES.—(———.) I Indefinitely Postpone the Resolution.

MRS. WALKER.—(———.) Second.

PRESIDENT.—Moved to Postpone. Ready?

MRS. HALL.—The urgency of the Resolution overestimated. Slot-machine charity is the greatest fraud.

MISS HOLBROOK.—Order.

PRESIDENT.—State point.

MISS HOLBROOK.—It is out of order to discuss the Resolution while Postpone Indefinitely is before the Assembly.

PRESIDENT.—The Chair rules —

MRS. HALL.—(*Concludes remarks.*)

PRESIDENT.—The question before us is on the motion to Indefinitely Postpone. All in favor * * * The motion is lost. The question again before us. Question?

MRS. SHAW.—(———.) I amend by the word, “intelligent,” before “bureau,” and “never ” before “destroys.”

MISS DUNCAN.—I rise to a Point.

PRESIDENT.—The member state the Point.

MISS DUNCAN.—

PRESIDENT.—The Point is well taken, and the Amendment is out.

MISS STANFORD.—(*Rising.*)

PRESIDENT.—Stanford.

STANFORD.—Amend by the word, “destroys,” and inserting the word, “stimulates.”

MISS MITCHELL.—(———.) Second.

PRESIDENT.—Amend by striking out the word, “destroys,” and inserting. Ready for the question?

All in favor of the Amendment, say *aye*.

* * * Adopted.

The question on the adoption of the Resolution.

MRS. CROSE.—(———.) I Indefinitely Postpone.

PRESIDENT.—Moved and seconded to Indefinitely Postpone. Ready?

MISS BLACK.—Inquiry.

PRESIDENT.—State Inquiry.

MISS BLACK.—As Indefinitely Postpone does not apply to an Amendment, but only to the original Resolution, is it not out of order while an Amended Resolution is before the Assembly?

PRESIDENT.—

Lesson XIV.

Second Law of Amendments.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. An Amendment may fail, as signally as the original Motion (Resolution), to express the judgment or will of an Assembly, and hence may itself require to be modified. From this fact is derived a Rule, which may be called the—

2. SECOND LAW OF AMENDMENTS: *Every Amendment can be Amended.*

3. Amendments of an original Motion (Resolution) are sometimes called *Primary Amendments*, or *Amendments of the First Degree* (or Order.)

4. Amendments of Amendments are called *Secondary Amendments*, or Amendments of the Second Degree (or Order). This distinction gives us:

5. A more explicit form of the SECOND

LAW OF AMENDMENTS: *Every Amendment of the First Degree can be Amended.*

6. While an Amendment to an Amendment is before the Assembly, debate must be confined to it; but may include the Amendment and the Resolution, so far as a discussion of the Amendment to the Amendment involves a discussion of the Amendment and of the Resolution.

7. If a Resolution (motion), an Amendment, and an Amendment to the Amendment are pending—

(a) *When the AYES have it*, these motions should be put to vote in the following order and forms:

(1) The Amendment to the Amendment.

(2) The Amendment *as Amended*.

(3) The Resolution (Motion) *as Amended*.

(b) *When the NOES have it*, these questions should be voted on as follows:

(1) The Amendment to the Amendment.

(2) The Amendment.

(3) The *original* Resolution (Motion.)

8. In Amending Amendments all forms of Amendments may be used: e.g., Inserting or Adding, Striking out, etc.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

(While the Resolution was pending: *Resolved*, That Immigration should be regulated by a Board of Health; it was moved to Amend by inserting the word, "National," before the word, "Board." Then business proceeds:)

TEACHER.—I move to Amend the Amendment by adding the word, "non-partisan." * * * I second the Motion.

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—You hear the motion to Amend the Amendment by adding the word, "non-partisan." Are you ready for the question?

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the Amendment to the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the Amendment to the Amendment is adopted.

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment as Amend-

ed, inserting the words, "National, non-partisan," before the word, "Board."

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—So that the Resolution, if Amended, would read: *Resolved*, That Immigration should be regulated by a National non-partisan Board of Health. Are you ready for the question? (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the Amendment as Amended, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *nocs* have it, and the Amendment is *lost*. (*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(The following Resolution is before the Assembly: *Resolved*, That a Diploma costs more than it is worth. Business proceeds:)

MR. GILMAN.—(*Rising.*) Mr. President.

PRESIDENT.—Mr. Gilman.

MR. GILMAN.—I move to Amend the Resolution by inserting the words, "most college graduates," after the word, "costs."

MR. DANA.—(*Seated.*) I second the Amendment.

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the motion to Amend the Resolution by inserting the words, “most college graduates,” after the word, “costs.” Are you ready for the question?

MR. KING.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I think the Resolution with its Amendment in its present form misleading and unjust; and I move to Amend the Amendment by adding the words, “who have neglected athletics.” (*Seconded.*)

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to Amend the Amendment by adding the words, “who have neglected athletics”; so that the Amendment, if Amended, would read, “most college graduates who have neglected athletics,” to be inserted in the Resolution after the word, “costs.” Are you ready for the question?

MR. CROSBY.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Point of Order.

CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman will state the Point of Order.

MR. CROSBY.—The motion is out of order, because it plainly violates the Rule, that two Amendments cannot be before an Assembly at the same time.

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair overrules the Point of Order. The Rule, misquoted by the member, does not say, two Amendments cannot be before an Assembly, but that two *separate* Amendments cannot be before an Assembly at the same time.

MR. HOLMAN.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) The Amendment even with the athletic addition is still too weak. I move to Amend the Amendment by striking out the word, “most,” and inserting the word, “all.”

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair rules the last motion out of order. The Rule that two *separate* Amendments cannot be before an Assembly at the same time, applies to Amendments of the second degree, as well as to other Amendments.

While an Amendment to an Amendment is before the Assembly, no other Amendment to the Amendment can be offered.

MANY MEMBERS.—Question! Question!

CHAIRMAN.—The question before us is on the adoption of the Amendment to the Amendment, adding the words, “who have neglected athletics.” Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of the Amendment to the

Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Amendment to the Amendment is adopted.

The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment as Amended.

The original Resolution is: *Resolved*, That a Diploma costs more than it is worth. It is moved to Amend by inserting the words, "most college graduates, who have neglected athletics," after the word, "costs"; so that, etc.

(*The motion to Amend the Amendment by striking out "most," and inserting "all," is again made, ruled to be in order, and adopted.*)

QUIZ. (See p. 9.)

Correct these Exercises by Inserting all omitted words. No other corrections are to be made.

MR. BROWN.—(———.) I move the following: *Resolved*, That strikes are never justifiable.

MR. GOODWIN.—(———.)

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved, That strikes are never justifiable.

MR. DOUGLASS.—(———..) Amend by striking out “never justifiable,” and inserting “the only defence of the weak against the strong.”

MR. DAY.—(———..) I second.

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the motion. Are you ready for the question?

MR. PERRY.—I Amend the Amendment by striking out the word, “only,” and the word, “best.”

CHAIRMAN.—Striking out “only,” and inserting “best.” Ready?

MR. OLDS.—I rise to Order.

CHAIRMAN.—

OLDS.—Two Amendments cannot be before an Assembly.

CHAIRMAN.—The Point is taken. There is such rule : correct.

DAY.—(*Rising.*)

CHAIRMAN.—Day.

DAY.—Striking out the words, “weak against the strong,” and the words, “poor against the rich.”

CHAIRMAN.—Out of order. Two Amendments to an Amendment cannot be.

Question! Question!

CHAIRMAN.—The question is on the

Amendment to the Amendment. All in favor of the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Amendment is adopted.

The question now recurs. Ready for the question?

MR. PERRY.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I amend by “weak against the strong,” and the words, “poor against the rich.” (*Seconded, and Stated by the Chair.*)

MR. WILBER.—(*Rising.*) Chairman, I rise.

CHAIRMAN.—Point.

WILBER.—An Amendment cannot be twice amended.

CHAIRMAN.—The Point is well taken.

An Amendment can be Amended as often as
an Assembly chooses, but the pending
Amendment to the Amendment must be.

Lesson XV.

The Previous Question, Applied to a Resolution and its Pending Amendments.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. While a Resolution, an Amendment, and an Amendment to the Amendment are pending, a member may wish to have all these questions put to vote, without (further) debate or Amendments, so as to enable the Assembly to at once take up other business.

2. In such a case the best course is to move the Previous Question, *Unlimited*: "I move the Previous Question."

3. The Previous Question, so *ordered*, forces the pending questions to an immediate vote in the following order:

First: the Amendment to the Amendment.

Next: the Amendment (or, *Amendment as Amended*).

Then: the original Resolution (or, *the Resolution as Amended*).

4. While a Resolution and its Amendments are pending, the Previous Question cannot be moved in such a form as to pass over the Amendments, and force an immediate vote on the Resolution.

5. While a Resolution, an Amendment, and an Amendment to the Amendment are pending, the Previous Question cannot be so moved as to force an immediate vote on the Amendment, without first voting on the Amendment to the Amendment.

6. This is the Third Case given of the PREVIOUS QUESTION, UNLIMITED. (See Lessons III. and IX.)

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

(While the following Resolution was pending: *Resolved*, That Immigration should be regulated by a Commission: it was moved to amend by inserting "Inter-State" before "Commission." It was then moved to amend the amendment by adding the word, "medical.")

TEACHER.—I move the Previous Question. * * * I second the Motion.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded. This requires a two-thirds vote.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the pending questions? Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the vote being now taken on the pending questions, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no* * * *.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is ordered.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment to the Amendment, adding the word, "medical." Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

(From this point voting proceeds as if the Previous Question had not been ordered; except that debate and *Amendments not already offered* are cut off by the Previous Question.)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(1. Moved to adopt the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That a Postal Savings Bank should be established by Government.

2. Moved to Amend by adding the words, "to protect small depositors."

3. Moved to Amend the Amendment by inserting the words, "and encourage," after the word, "protect." Business proceeds:)

MR. BALLOU.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Ballou.

MR. BALLOU.—I move the adoption of the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That all Railway, Telegraph and Express Lines should be purchased by Government.

CHAIRMAN.—The motion is out of order. No Resolution can be offered while another Resolution is pending.

MR. GOODWIN.—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman will please state the Inquiry.

MR. GOODWIN.—While one Resolution is pending, cannot another be offered on the same general subject?

CHAIRMAN.—Only as a Substitute. But a Substitute is not now in order, while a Resolution and its Amendments are pending.

MR. OLMSTEAD.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—The member will state the Inquiry.

MR. OLMSTEAD.—How can we most easily dispose of the Pending Questions, so as to make way for a Resolution on the general subject of Government ownership of Corporations?

CHAIRMAN.—Order the Previous Question, or Lay on the Table. Either will dispose of the Resolution without debate.

MR. BLACK. (*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Previous Question on the Resolution.

CHAIRMAN.—The motion is out of order. While amendments are pending, they cannot be passed over, to allow an immediate vote on the Resolution.

MR. BALLOU.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Previous Question.

MR. OLMSTEAD.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded. This requires a two-thirds vote. The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Pending Questions? Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of the vote being now taken on the Pending Questions, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is ordered.

The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment to the Amendment, inserting the words, “and encourage,” after the word, “protect.” Are you ready for the question?

(The Amendment to the Amendment is voted on, and carried. The Amendment, as Amended, is also adopted. Business proceeds:)

CHAIRMAN.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amended Resolution: *Resolved*, That a Postal Savings Bank should be established by Government, to protect and encourage small depositors. Are you ready, etc.?

MR. BLAIR.—*(Obtaining the Floor.)* This is altogether too grave a question to be hurried through —

CHAIRMAN.—(*Rapping.*) The member will please come to order. The Previous Question cuts off debate.

MR. LORD.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Lord.

MR. LORD.—I move to Amend the Resolution by striking out the word, “should,” and inserting the words, “need not.”

CHAIRMAN.—The Amendment is out of order. After the Previous Question is ordered, no new Amendment can be offered, until the Previous Question is exhausted.

The question now recurs on the adoption of the Resolution as Amended: *Resolved*, etc. (*Giving in full.*)

(*The Resolution is adopted, and the new Resolution is then in order; or the (adopted) Resolution may be Reconsidered, and Amended as attempted by Mr. Lord.*)

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

In the following Exercises Strike out every incorrect word, and *Substitute for EACH word Struck out the SINGLE correct word required.* Make no other changes.

MR. DUNLAP.—(*Seated.*) Mr. President.

PRESIDENT.—All right.

MR. DUNLAP.—I nominate Mr. Chapin as Secretary.

MR. SMITH.—(*Rising.*) I second the Motion.

PRESIDENT.—Mr. Chapin is moved for Secretary. Who is ready for the vote?

All in favor of Mr. Chapin as Chairman, say *yes*. * * * Those contrary, *no*. * * * The *yeas* have it, Mr. Chapin is nominated, and will promptly come forward, and assume the rôle of Secretary.

MR. JONES.—(*Having the Floor.*) I mo-

tion to pass the following words: *Ordered*,
That a Charity Machine effectually destroys
sympathy with the poor.

MR. PRESTON.—(*Rising.*) I second the
question.

PRESIDENT.—It is motioned and seconded
to pass the following question: *Resolved*,
That a Charity Machine effectually destroys
sympathy with the poor. Are you prepared
for the question?

MR. POND.—I want to modify the Reso-
lution by cutting out the clause, “a Charity
Machine,” and adding the words, “Bureau
Charity.”

MR. ROACH.—(*Seated.*) I support the suggestion.

PRESIDENT.—(*States the question on the Amendment.*)

MR. OLNEY.—(*Standing.*) Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDENT.—Brother Olney.

MR. OLNEY.—I suggest to improve the Amendment by inserting the words, “if allowed to displace personal work.”

MR. BUSHNELL.—(*Rising.*) I sustain the proposition.

PRESIDENT.—(*States the Motion on the Amendment to the Amendment.*)

MR. GIBSON.—(*Getting the Platform.*)

I order the Previous Question.

MR. LANE.—(*Standing.*) I second the Resolution.

PRESIDENT.—The Pending Question is motioned and seconded. This uses a three-fourths vote.

The motion facing us is : Shall the vote be now recorded on the former questions? Are you ready for the Resolution?

All in favor of the vote being now taken on the pending Amendments, say *aye*. * * * Those contrary, *no*. * * * The *yeas* have it, and the Previous Question is moved.

Lesson XVI.

Doubting the Vote, or Division.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. If any member is not satisfied with the result of a Vote, he may at once rise and say: "Mr. Chairman, I call for a Division"; or, "Mr. Chairman, I Doubt the Vote."

2. A Division may be called for, because the result has (apparently) been incorrectly announced by the Chair; or, to secure a fuller Vote; or, because it is hoped that a more formal method of voting will lead to greater deliberation, and a larger sense of responsibility, and so change the result.

3. A Vote may be Doubted, before the result is announced by the Chair; while the Chair is announcing the result; or, after such announcement and before other business is taken up by the Assembly.

4. A Division may be called for while another member has the floor.

5. A member should not wait for recognition by the Chair, when Doubting a Vote.

6. Doubting a Vote does not require to be seconded.

7. If the Vote is Doubted, the Chair should promptly state the fact, and—if the voting has been by *ayes* and *noes*—at once proceed to take a standing Vote, or a Vote by show of hands: in which case the votes should be counted.

8. If a Vote, by standing or by raising the hand, is Doubted, a re-count may satisfy the doubting member: if not, still another Vote may be taken, by *yeas* and *nays* (i.e., by calling the Roll), or by Ballot—*however large the majority in the previous Vote*.

9. But the *yeas* and *nays*, or Balloting, can be ordered only by a majority Vote, unless there is a Special Rule:

(a) Enabling less than a majority to order the *yeas* and *nays*. (See note.)

(b) Or, providing for a Ballot, or Roll-Call: e. g., in election of Officers.

10. After one count—while voting by raising the hand, or standing—another Vote

(by *yeas* and *nays* or ballot) is not in order; except by *general consent*, or after Reconsideration of the former Vote.

11. In small assemblies the Votes, by standing or raising the hand, may be counted by the Chairman; but it is better for the Chair to request the Secretary to count, and report to the Chair. In a large Assembly the counting of Votes should always be done by Tellers, who are usually appointed by the Chair.

12. But the Vote *should always be announced*, not by the Secretary or Tellers, but by *the Chair*.

13. During the Verification of a Vote (by show of hands, rising, calling the roll or balloting), Debate, Amendments, and even the Motion to Adjourn: are out of order.

NOTE.—In City Councils and other *Representative bodies*, where constituents have a right to know how members vote, a small proportion (or specified number) of members should be able to secure on any measure a vote by *yeas* and *nays*; and this should be provided for in their By-Laws or Rules.

In *non-representative Assemblies* such a Rule would not be needed, and, if in force, would lead to vexatious delays in transacting business.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—Mr. Chairman, I call for a Division. *(Class repeat.)*

TEACHER.—A Division is called for. All in favor of the Resolution will please rise and stand until counted. *(Class repeat.)*

TEACHER.—Those opposed will now stand. *(Class repeat.)*

TEACHER.—Seventeen voting in the affirmative, and twelve in the negative, the Resolution is adopted. *(Class repeat.)*

OBJECT-LESSON. *(See p. 7.)*

MR. STONE.—*(Obtaining the Floor.)* I move to adopt the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That no provocation can justify a Christian nation in declaring war.

MR. WEBB.—*(Seated.)* I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the Resolution just read. Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of the Resolution, say *aye*.

* * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Resolution is adopted.

MR. HANNA.—(*Rising*.) Mr. Chairman, I call for a Division.

CHAIRMAN.—A Division is called for. The Secretary will count the votes, and report to the Chair.

The question is on the adoption of the Resolution: *Resolved*, etc. (*reading in full*). Are you ready for the question?

MR. ROSS.—(*Rising*.) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Ross.

MR. ROSS.—I believe this Convention has the moral backbone necessary ———.

CHAIRMAN.—(*Interrupting and Rapping*.) The member will please come to order. No debate can interfere with the Verification of a Vote.

All in favor of the Resolution will please rise, and stand until counted.

SECRETARY.—(*Counting, and Reporting to the Chair*.) Twenty-three.

CHAIRMAN.—Those opposed will now stand.

SECRETARY.—(*Counts, and Reports to the Chair*.) Nineteen.

CHAIRMAN.—Twenty-three voting in the

affirmative, and nineteen in the negative, the Motion is carried, and the Resolution is adopted.

MR. HANNA.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Hanna.

MR. HANNA.—The vote just announced is so misleading, and so many members of the Convention refrained from voting, that I again call for a Division, and move the vote be now taken on the Resolution by *yeas* and *nays*.

MR. STEVENS.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—A Division is again called for. Is there any objection? * * * There being no objection, the question is again on the adoption of the Resolution; and it is moved and seconded that the vote be taken by *yeas* and *nays*. Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of the vote on the Resolution being now taken by *yeas* and *nays*, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the motion is carried.

The question now before us is on the adoption of the Resolution: *Resolved*, That etc. (*giving in full*)

The Secretary will please call the Roll. Each member, as his name is called, will rise and answer, "*Yes*," if in favor of the Resolution; and, "*No*," if opposed to it.

(The Secretary now calls the roll of members of the Convention, alphabetically arranged, marking each vote as given. Then again reads carefully the entire list, with the vote recorded opposite each name, that errors may be corrected: adds each column—"Yes" and "No"—and hands written report of totals to the Chair.)

CHAIRMAN.—11 voting in the affirmative, and 164 in the negative, the *noes* have it, and the Resolution is lost.

The business next in order is the Report of the Committee on Janitor. Is the Committee ready?

QUIZ. (See p. 9.)

In the following Exercises, Strike out every incorrect word, and *Substitute for EACH the SINGLE correct word required. Make no other corrections.*

(The following business has been transacted:

1. Moved to adopt the Resolution: *Resolved*, That Bicycle Signals should be required by State Law.

2. Moved to Amend by Inserting the words, "loud, automatic," before "Bicycle."

3. The Previous Question is *ordered*.

4. The Amendment is adopted. Business now proceeds:)

CHAIRMAN.—The question now occurs on the ordering of the question as Amended: *Voted*, That loud, automatic Bicycle Signals should be required by State Law. Will you vote for the Motion?

MR. READ.—(*Taking the Floor.*) I move to alter the Resolution by inserting the clause, "to be used day and night."

CHAIRMAN.—The suggestion is not in

line. The Pending Question, until it is exhausted, cuts off old Amendments.

All in favor of the Resolution as ordered, answer *yes*. * * * Contrary members, *no*. * * *. The *yeas* win it, and the Motion as Amended is ordered.

MR. BOYCE.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Moderator, I call for a count.

CHAIRMAN.—A recount is called for. All in favor of the proposition will please rise, and remain until listed.

SECRETARY.—(*Counts and Cries to Members.*)—Forty.

CHAIRMAN.—Those contrary will now vote.

SECRETARY.—(*Makes alphabetical list of noes.*) Thirty-eight.

CHAIRMAN.—Forty voting in the *ayes*, and thirty-eight in the *noes*, it is a vote.

MR. BOND.—(*Keeping the Stand.*) I move to modify the motion by prefixing the words, “to be used day and night.”

MR. OGDEN.—(*Standing.*) That is all right.

CHAIRMAN.—The motion is contrary to Rules. After a Resolution is ordered, it cannot be altered.

MR. HART.—(*Having the Chair.*) I motion to Reconsider the question. (*Supported.*)

SPEAKER.—It is proposed and seconded to Reconsider the Resolution. Are you in favor of it?

All who now favor Reconsideration, say *aye*. * * * Contrary disposed, *no*. * * *

MR. BEACH.—(*Rising*.) Mr. Speaker, I call for a recount.

CHAIRMAN.—A count is called for. All in harmony with Reconsideration will please stand, and remain until counted.

TREASURER.—(*Counts, and Reports to Audience*.) Twenty-five.

SECRETARY.—Those contrary will now rise.

TREASURER.—(*Counts, and Reports to President.*) Twenty-three.

MR. PRESTON.—(*Taking the Platform.*)

I motion to Adjourn.

CHAIRMAN.—The motion is out of order during the Verification of a Vote.

Twenty-five voting for, and twenty-three against Reconsideration, the motion to Reconsider is lost. (See Note.)

The motion now before us etc.

NOTE.—While the Secretary is counting, it is usually best for the Chairman also to count—to insure accuracy.

It is perhaps more generally satisfactory for the Chair to state the vote in the affirmative, as soon as it is reported by the Secretary—so that any question as to its accuracy can be settled while members remain standing. After the vote in the negative, the result is announced *in full*, as here shown.

Lesson XVII.

To Reconsider an Amendment, after the Amendment
and the Resolution have been Voted on.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. An Amendment, voted on and lost, cannot be Renewed (i.e., moved again) during the same session.

2. An Amendment, voted on and adopted, cannot be Reversed during the same session: i.e., it is not in order to strike out words which have been inserted, or to insert words which have been struck out.

3. When an Assembly wishes to modify or reverse any action previously taken (during the session) on an Amendment, the usual course is to Reconsider the Amendment.

4. A motion to Reconsider an Amendment is in order, only when the Resolution (or Motion) to be Amended is before the Assembly. (*See note.*)

5. When an Amendment and a Resolution have been voted on (whether carried or lost), the Resolution must be Reconsidered before a motion to Reconsider the Amendment will be in order.

6. In addition to the above special Rules, the general Rules for Reconsidering a Resolution (Lesson X.) also apply to the motion to Reconsider an Amendment.

NOTE.—These Rules apply *in full* only to Amendments to Resolutions and ordinary motions. Amendments to *approved* minutes, and to *adopted* Rules, By-Laws, and Constitution, have their special Rules, which must be strictly observed.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—I move to Reconsider the Resolution on the Philippines. * * * I second the Motion. (Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—It is moved and seconded to Reconsider the Resolution on the Philippines. Are you ready for the question?

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—All in favor of Reconsideration, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *
(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the Resolution is again before us for consideration. Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—I move to Reconsider the Amendment striking out the words, “in ten years.” * * * I second the Motion.

(*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(The following Resolution was pending: *Resolved*, That an appeal to mob-law is rarely justified. A motion to strike out “rarely” and insert “never” was lost, and the original Resolution was then adopted.)

MR. BARNES.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*)
The vote just taken is a disgrace to every

CHAIRMAN.—(*Interrupting.*) The gentleman is out of order. The Resolution is not before the Assembly, and therefore cannot be debated.

MR. PRICE.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I

move to Amend the Resolution by striking out the word, "mob," and inserting the word, "Lynch."

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair rules the motion out of order. A Resolution which has been adopted, cannot be amended, unless it is first Reconsidered.

MR. BARNES.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Reconsider the Amendment.

CHAIRMAN.—The motion to Reconsider the Amendment is not in order, until the Resolution is Reconsidered.

MR. TAYLOR.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Reconsider the Resolution. (*Seconded.*)

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to Reconsider the Resolution on mob-law. Are you ready for the question? * * *

All in favor of Reconsideration, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no* * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Resolution is again before us for consideration. Are you ready for the question?

MR. COBB.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to strike out the word, "rarely," and insert the word, "never."

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair rules the motion

out of order. An Amendment, *lost*, cannot be renewed during the same session.

MR. WALKER.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Reconsider the Amendment, striking out the word, “rarely,” and inserting the word, “never.” (Seconded.)

CHAIRMAN.—(*States the question: on voting, Reconsideration and the Amendment are carried, and the Amended Resolution lost.*)

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct these Exercises by *striking out every unnecessary word*. No other corrections are to be made.

(The Club has adopted the Resolution: *Resolved*, That Co-education is a brilliant success; *after amending it* by inserting the words, “in non-professional schools,” after the word, “Co-education”; then business proceeds as follows:)

MR. COX.—(*Rising and Obtaining the Floor.*) My dear Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—We shall be pleased to hear from Mr. Cox.

MR. COX.—(*Retaining the Floor.*) I legally move to at once Amend the adopted Resolution by striking out all the inserted words, “in non-professional schools.”

MR. TYLER.—(*Seated.*) I am strongly inclined to second the Motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The moved and seconded motion is constitutionally out of order. After a Resolution has been fully adopted, it cannot be again amended until thoroughly reconsidered.

MR. BRISTOL.—(*Addressing the Chair and Obtaining the Floor.*)—I move you to

properly Reconsider the vote on the Amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The Chair judicially rules the motion as legally out of order. An important Amendment cannot be thoroughly Reconsidered, except when the corrected Resolution is unquestionably before the Assembly.

MR. PARKS.—(*Obtaining the Floor with difficulty.*) I move you, Mr. Chairman, that we now proceed to Reconsider the Resolution.

MR. GROVE.—(*Seated.*) I second the Reconsideration of the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is properly moved and

also seconded to constitutionally Reconsider the affirmative vote on the pending Resolution. Are you ready for voting honestly on the question?

All in favor of immediate Reconsideration, promptly say *aye*. * * * Those equally opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* seem to have it, and the motion to Reconsider is probably legally carried.

The question before us now recurs on the adoption of the Reconsidered Resolution: *Resolved*, That Co-education in non-professional schools is a brilliant success. Are you now ready for settling the question?

MR. BLAIR.—(*Quickly Obtaining the*

Floor.) I move to constitutionally Amend the Resolution by at once striking out the words of the phrase, "in non-professional schools."

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The motion is out of order. Words inserted cannot be struck out, in whole or in part, *except with additional words, making a SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT PROPOSITION* from the one already acted on. (See Note.)

MRS. DAYTON.—(*Rising and Obtaining the Floor.*) I move you to legally Reconsider the former Amendment. (*Seconded, and the question is stated by the Chair.*)

MRS. CARTER.—(*Obtaining the Floor by*

Rising.) I move the Previous Question on the Resolution and Amendment. (*After the Previous Question is debated and ordered, the Chairman proceeds:*)

CHAIRMAN.—The pending question now before us recurs on the consideration of the adoption of the Amendment, inserting, etc.

(*The Amendment is voted on and lost, and the original Resolution as amended is then adopted.*)

NOTE.—The decision of the Chair, and the Rule as here stated, are entirely correct.

Lesson XVIII.

To Adjourn, Unqualified: To Adjourn at a Time:
To Adjourn to a Time: To Adjourn *sine die*.

RULES. (See p. 2.)

1. The commonly accepted notion that a Motion to Adjourn is always in order, needs to be sharply corrected. It is not at all true. There are many conditions in which a Motion to Adjourn is out of order.

2. A Motion to Adjourn takes precedence (Note B) of all *other* Parliamentary Questions, but is not in order while any of the following business is before the Assembly:

- (a) While another member has the floor.
- (b) When the Privileged motion to Fix the Time to which to Adjourn is pending.
- (c) While a Motion to Reconsider is be-

¹ "Adjourn" is always used in these Lessons as meaning the motion to Adjourn, *without any qualification whatever* (Note A): i. e., "I move that we now Adjourn"; or, "I move to Adjourn."

ing made, to be entered on the Minutes for future action.

(*d*) During the Verification of a Vote.

(*e*) While the Chair is Stating a Question, or Ruling.

(*f*) After Adjourn has been voted on, and *lost*, to Adjourn cannot be renewed (i. e., moved again) until after progress in debate, or the introduction of new business: e. g., a Motion to Amend, or to Lay on the Table.

(*g*) While any voting is in progress, to Adjourn is not in order; but it is in order: (*a*) as soon as the Chair has Stated a Question, and before voting begins; (*b*) or, after a vote is taken, and before the result is fully announced.

EXAMPLES: To Adjourn is in order while ballots are being *counted*, or before the Chair announces, or while he is announcing, the result of any vote.

3. Before moving to Adjourn, a member must—as in making any other motion—first obtain the floor.

4. To Adjourn must be seconded.

5. A Motion to Adjourn cannot be debated or Amended.

6. While a Resolution, Amendment, or other Motion is before the Assembly, a Motion to Adjourn, if in order and properly made, must be at once voted on, before the Resolution or Motion can be (further) considered.

7. If Adjourn is *lost*, the business interrupted by the Motion to Adjourn is again before the Assembly, just as if the Motion to Adjourn had not been made.

8. If Adjourn is carried, it is best for the Chair, in announcing this result, to state the time for the next meeting.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—I move to Adjourn. * * * I second the Motion. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—It is moved and seconded that we now Adjourn. Are you ready for the question? (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the Motion, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and we

stand adjourned to 8.30, next Friday evening.
(*Class repeat.*)

NOTE A.—ADJOURN QUALIFIED. (1) If the motion to Adjourn is qualified in any way (e. g., “I move to Adjourn at 5.30 P. M.”; “I move to Adjourn to 10 A. M., Sept. 1”; “I move to Adjourn *sine die*), it *loses all privilege*; cannot be moved when any other business is before the Assembly; can be debated and amended; and yields to all the usual Parliamentary Questions—Privileged, Incidental, and Subsidiary—except Object to Consideration, and Postpone Indefinitely.

(2) Even when this motion has the form of ADJOURN, *Unqualified* (“I move to Adjourn”), *if it will have the effect of dissolving the Assembly*, it is in spirit and in fact a Motion to Adjourn *sine die*, and is subject to the Rules just given.

NOTE B.—To “TAKE PRECEDENCE” means to be in order while the other motion is pending. “A takes precedence of B,” means that while B is pending, A can be moved, and must be acted on before B can be (again) considered.

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(In a large Convention, with a President in the chair:)

MR. WRIGHT.—(*Rising.*) Mr. President.

PRESIDENT.—Mr. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT.—I move to adopt the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That municipal ownership of street railways is a public necessity.

MR. PINNEY.—(*Rising*.) Mr. President.

PRESIDENT.—Mr. Pinney.

MR. PINNEY.—I do not think such a Resolution ought to take any of our limited

PRESIDENT.—(*Rapping*.) The gentleman is out of order. The Resolution is not before the Assembly for debate or any other action, until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair.

MR. COOPER.—(*Rising*.) Mr. President, I second the Motion.*

PRESIDENT.—(*Stating the Question*.) It is moved and seconded to adopt the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That etc. Are you ready for the question?

MR. RICHARDS.—(*Seated*.) I move to Adjourn.

PRESIDENT.—The Chair must again call

* This is doubtless the best way to second a motion in large Assemblies, and is by many preferred on all occasions. (Lesson II., Note.)

the attention of the Convention to the rule which requires members to rise, address the Chair, and wait for recognition, before making any motion or speech.

MR. ROGERS.—(*Rising.*) Mr. President, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

PRESIDENT.—Please state the Inquiry.

MR. ROGERS.—Are there not exceptions to this rule? And is not Adjourn one of these exceptions?

PRESIDENT.—There are several Parliamentary Questions (which are not Motions) that do not require obtaining the floor; e. g., a Point of Order, a Parliamentary Inquiry, Doubting the Vote; but there are no exceptions to the Rule that *a member must obtain the floor* BEFORE MAKING A MOTION OR A SPEECH.

MR. RICHARDS.—(*Rising.*) Mr. President.

PRESIDENT.—Mr. Richards.

MR. RICHARDS.—I move we Adjourn to 2.30 this afternoon.

PRESIDENT.—The Chair rules the motion out of order. A Motion to Adjourn to a stated time is not in order while a Resolution is pending.

MR. FORD.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Previous Question. (*The Previous Question is seconded, voted on and ordered.*)

PRESIDENT.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the Resolution: (*giving in full:*) Are you ready for the question?

MR. HENRY.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Adjourn.

(*The Motion to Adjourn is seconded, put to vote and lost. The Chair then proceeds:*)

PRESIDENT.—The question now before us is on the adoption of the Resolution: etc.

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct these Exercises by *Inserting all omitted words*. Make no other corrections.

(1. Moved to adopt the Resolution: *Resolved*, That Civil Service Examinations should not be required of policemen.

2. Moved to Amend by Inserting the words, "except for promotion," before the word, "Civil."

3. The Previous Question is moved, seconded, and stated by the Chair. * * * The Chair proceeds:)

CHAIRMAN.—All in favor of the vote on the pending questions, say *aye*. * * * Those ———.

MR. COOK.—(———..) Move to Adjourn.

CHAIRMAN.—Out of order. It is in order to move to Adjourn while voting is in progress.

Those opposed. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Question ———.

MR. STRONG.—(———..) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—

STRONG.—I move Adjourn.

LAWSON.—Second.

CHAIRMAN.—All in favor. * * * The motion is lost.

In the vote on the Previous Question, the *ayes* have it, and ordered.

The question on the Amendment, Inserting words. Ready? The Amendment, *aye*.
* * * Opposed. * * * The *ayes* have it, adopted.

The question now amended: That Civil Service Examinations should not be required of policemen.

MR. GRAY.—(———.) I move to Adjourn at 12.20 P. M.

CHASE.—

CHAIRMAN.—The Motion to Adjourn, if qualified in any way, is in order while another is before the Assembly. The question before us. Are you ——?

All in favor of the Resolution, say *aye*.

* * * The *ayes* adopted.

MR. PARKS.—Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—

PARKS.—Adjourn.

BERRY.—Second.

CHAIRMAN.—Are you ready?

MR. CHASE.—Add the words, “to
3 P. M.”

CHAIRMAN.—Order. The question is

Adjourn. Ready? All in favor. * * * Opposed. * * * The motion is lost.

MR. LAWSON.—Luncheon is ready, and I move to Adjourn.

CHAIRMAN.—The motion is out of order. To Adjourn cannot be renewed.

Lesson XIX.

The Previous Question, Limited to the Pending Amendments.

RULES. (See p. 2.)

1. The Previous Question, *Unlimited* ("I move the Previous Question"), ordered while a Resolution, an Amendment, and an Amendment to the Amendment, are pending: cuts off debate and Amendments (*not already pending*), and forces an immediate vote on the pending Amendments, *and on the Resolution.*

2. In the above case, if a member wishes to *force a vote on the Amendments only*, in order to discuss or Amend the Resolution, he should Obtain the Floor and say: "I move the Previous Question on the Amendments."

3. The Previous Question, ordered on the Amendments, forces to a vote: *first*, the

Amendment to the Amendment; *then*, the Amendment.

4. After these two votes, the Previous Question on the Amendments is *exhausted*; and leaves the Resolution as open to debate, Amendments, and other Motions, as if the Previous Question had not been ordered.

5. When the Previous Question is “exhausted,” it at once ceases to have any influence upon any question whatever.

6. After the Previous Question is exhausted, if it is moved to Reconsider the Amendments on which the Previous Question was ordered, these Amendments are then just as open to debate, Amendments, and other Motions, as if the Previous Question had never been ordered.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(*See p. 4.*)

TEACHER.—I move the Previous Question on the Amendments. * * * I second the Motion. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded on the Amendments. This requires a two-thirds vote.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Amendments? Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the vote being now taken on the Amendments, say *aye*.

* * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is ordered on the Amendments.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment to the Amendment, striking out the word, “non-partisan.” Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(1. While the Resolution: *Resolved*, That Immigration of Paupers should be prohibited: was before the Assembly;

2. It was moved to Amend by Inserting the words, "Anarchists and Criminals," after the word, "Paupers."

3. After debate on this Amendment, it was moved to Amend the Amendment by adding the words, "and the Insane."

Business then proceeds as follows:)

MR. SMITH.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH.—I object to any attempt to prohibit paupers, or any other class, from coming to this free and glorious ———.

CHAIRMAN.—(*Rapping.*) The member's remarks are not quite in order. They should be confined to the Amendment to the Amendment, adding the words, "and the Insane."

MR. PLATT.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry.

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Inquiry.

MR. PLATT.—Is it not impossible to speak on the Amendment to the Amendment, without also including the Resolution? And is it not therefore practically, though not theoretically, in order to discuss the Resolution?

CHAIRMAN.—While Amendments are pending, the Resolution can be debated only as it is specially related to the Amendment immediately before the Assembly. The gentleman's remarks had no special bearing on the Amendment to the Amendment, and were unquestionably out of order.

MR. FIELD.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Previous Question on the Amendments.

MR. GILMAN.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded on the Amendments. This requires a two-thirds vote.

The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Amendments? Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of the vote being now taken on the Amendments, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is ordered on the Amendments.

The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment to the Amendment, adding the words, "and the Insane." Are you ready for the question?

(The Amendment to the Amendment is adopted, and then the Amendment as Amended is lost. Then:)

CHAIRMAN.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the original Resolution: *Resolved*, That Immigration of Paupers should be prohibited. Are you ready for the question?

MR. GILMAN.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Point of Order.

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Point of Order.

MR. GILMAN.—While the Amendment was lost, the Amendment to the Amendment was adopted; and the words, “and the Insane,” having been adopted, are clearly a part of the Resolution now before us.

CHAIRMAN.—The Point of Order is overruled. When the Amendment to the Amendment was adopted, the words, “and the Insane,” became, not a part of the Resolution, but *a part of the Amendment*.

When this Amendment—Inserting in the Resolution the words, “Anarchists, and Criminals, and the Insane,” was lost, EVERY WORD *in the Amendment* was LOST, including the words, “and the Insane.”

Are you ready for the question on the adoption of the original Resolution?

(The Resolution is now debated and Amended before it is put to vote.)

QUIZ. *(See p. 9.)*

In these Exercises, Strike out all incorrect words, and Substitute for them the required correct words. In many cases it will be necessary to Insert a larger (or smaller) number of words than are Struck out.

(1. Moved to adopt the Resolution: *Resolved*, That Modern Fiction is a curse.

2. Moved to Amend the Resolution by Inserting the words, "with criminals posing," after the word, "Fiction."

3. Moved to Amend the Amendment by adding the words, "as heroes." Business then proceeds, the Moderator in the Chair:)

MR. BARNES.—*(Obtaining the Floor.)*

Mr. Moderator.

MODERATOR.—Well, sir.

MR. BARNES.—I motion to qualify the Resolution by scratching out the word, “curse,” and substituting the following, “a priceless boon to weary brain-workers.”

BROTHER ABBOTT.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I thoroughly approve of the suggestion.

MODERATOR.—The question is out of order while other propositions are hanging fire.

MR. COBB.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I motion the Pending Question for the Amendments.

TREASURER NASH.—(*Seated.*) That is what we want.

MODERATOR.—The Previous Question is voted for these Amendments. This admits of a ballot vote. There's the rub: Shall the question be soon taken on the motions?

All in favor of the vote being now ordered on the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, manifest it by the same sign. * * *

The affirmative vote is in majority, and the Previous Question is voted for the Pending Resolution.

The vote now occurs on the acceptance of the Amendment to the Amendment, including the phrase, "as heroes." What do you think of the question?

MR. WARD.—(*Suddenly Rising.*) Be-

fore this vote is taken I wish to warn members that our example ———.

SPEAKER.—The member is out of rule. After the Former Question is adopted, debate is tabooed until the vote is exhausted.

(The Amendment to the Amendment is now adopted; then the Amendment as amended is adopted. The Moderator proceeds:)

MR. MODERATOR.—The vote now recurs on the question of the original Resolution: *Ordered*, That Fiction is a curse. Is that your opinion?

(The new Amendment, Striking out "curse" and "brain-workers," is again moved, and now ruled to be out of order.)

Lesson XX.

Objection to the Consideration of a Question.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. Every member of a Deliberative Assembly has a right to introduce subjects for Consideration.¹

2. To prevent the abuse of this power by the introduction of improper or untimely topics, any member may, as soon as a question is brought before the Assembly, Object to its Consideration.

¹ A Society may by special rule limit this right:
(a) By Requiring every Resolution, etc., when offered, to be at once referred, without a motion, to its appropriate Committee, without action or consideration at any time, unless reported back by the Committee.

(b) Or, by requiring all resolutions to be handed by their framers directly to the Committee on Resolutions (or, on New Business, etc.), which reports to the Assembly only such resolutions, etc., as it deems worthy of consideration.

3. Objection to Consideration applies only to PRINCIPAL MOTIONS: i. e., Motions introducing a subject.

EXAMPLE.—It is in order to Object to the Consideration of a Resolution on Reciprocity, but an Amendment to that Resolution cannot be objected to.

4. Objection does not apply to any of the regular Parliamentary Questions: i. e., it is not in order to Object to the Consideration of any Privileged, Incidental or Subsidiary Question. (See page 13.)

5. Objection must be made after the question (to be objected to) has been stated by the Chair, and before Debate, Amendment, or other Motion is introduced.

6. Objection is in order while another member has the floor.

7. The member should rise and say—*without waiting for recognition* by the Chair—"Mr. Chairman, I Object to the Consideration of the Resolution (petition, etc.)."

8. Objection does not require to be seconded.

9. Objection to Consideration cannot be debated or amended; and, while pending,

cuts off debate and amendments from the main question: i. e., the question objected to.

10. When Objection is raised the Chairman should at once put the question of Consideration to vote, thus: "All in favor of Consideration, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

11. A *two-thirds vote in the negative* (i. e., against Consideration) prevents Consideration for the entire session, unless Reconsidered.

12. A vote of more than one-third in the affirmative (i. e., in favor of Consideration) leaves the question (objected to) before the Assembly, just as it was before Objection was raised.

13. If it seems best, the Chair can put the question of Consideration without waiting for Objection to be made.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—Mr. Chairman, I Object to the Consideration of the Resolution.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—Objection to Consideration being made, the question before us is: Shall the Resolution be Considered?

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—A two-thirds vote in the negative is required to prevent Consideration. Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of Consideration, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—Two-thirds voting in the negative, the *noes* have it, and the Assembly refuses to consider. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—(Or:) More than one-third voting in the affirmative, the *ayes* have it, and the Resolution is before us for Consideration. (*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

MR. MAYNARD.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*)
I move to adopt the following Resolution:
Resolved, That women ought to be allowed to vote.

MR. BLAIR.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman,

I Object to the Consideration of the Resolution.

CHAIRMAN.—Objection to Consideration cannot be raised until the Resolution is before the Assembly: i. e., until it has been seconded, and stated by the Chair. Is the Motion seconded?

NOTE.—While this ruling is literally correct, most Chairmen will prefer not to be so severely technical. Objection must be made after the question (to be objected to) has been brought before the Assembly, and before consideration begins.

But, if Objection is made before the Resolution is seconded, the Chairman may call for a second. If the Resolution is not then seconded, there is of course no occasion for voting on the Objection. If the Resolution is seconded, the Chair may at once state the question on the Resolution, and then proceed to take the vote on the question of Consideration: i. e., on the Objection.

Again: If a sentence or two have been spoken in debate, Objection may be entertained, as Consideration has not yet fairly begun.

The Chairman, in applying all rules to actual business, must—remembering that his duty is to help, not hinder, members in their work—exercise common sense and tact.

MR. COOK.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to adopt the Resolution: *Resolved*, That women ought to be allowed to vote. Are you ready for the question?

MR. BLAIR.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I Object to the Consideration of the Resolution.

CHAIRMAN.—Objection to Consideration being raised, the question before us is: Shall the Resolution just read be considered? To prevent Consideration requires a two-thirds vote in the negative. Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of Consideration, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Assembly decides in favor of Consideration. Are you ready for the question on the adoption of the Resolution?

MR. SHELTON.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to amend the Resolution by inserting the words, "who pay taxes," after the word, "women." (*Seconded, and Stated by the Chair.*)

MR. BLAIR.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I Object to the Consideration of the Amendment.

CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman is out of or-

der. The question of Consideration cannot be raised on an Amendment.

MR. LORD.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Previous Question.

MR. HENRY.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded. The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Pending Questions? Are you ready etc.?

MR. MAYNARD.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Maynard.

MR. MAYNARD.—It is unjust and cowardly for the majority to cut off debate
—.

CHAIRMAN.—(*Rapping.*) The member will please come to order. The Previous Question cannot be debated.

(*The Previous Question is now ordered, and the Amendment and Resolution are both lost.*)

MR. SHELTON.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Reconsider the Vote on the Resolution. (*Seconded, and Stated by the Chair.*)

MR. LORD.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I Object to the Consideration of the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—Objection cannot be raised to the Motion to Reconsider. All in favor of Reconsideration, say *aye*. * * *

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct all errors, of whatever kind, in the following Exercises.

MR. VAIL.—(*Rising.*) I move the Chair, That women should boycott men who use wine.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded, That women should boycott men who use wine. Are you ready?

MR. BORDEN.—(*Seated.*) I Object.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Objection being raised, the question is: Shall the boycott be Con-

sidered? A vote in the negative is required to prevent Reconsideration. Prepare your votes.

MR. HARRIS.—(*Rising.*) This is a violation of the fundamental ———.

CHAIRMAN.—The gentleman is out of order. Objection to Consideration is seldom debatable.

All in favor of the Objection, say *yes*.
 * * * Those opposed, manifest it by the
 same sign. * * *

One-third voting in the negative, the *nays* have it, and the Assembly refuses to consider.

MR. LYNCH.—(*Seated.*) Mr. Chairman, I doubt the division of the vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—A division is doubted.
All in favor ———.

MR. CRAVEN.—(*Seated.*) I Object to the
Consideration of the doubt.

CHAIRMAN.—A division cannot be objected to until after the recount. All in favor of Consideration of the Resolution will please rise and stand until recorded.

* * *

TREASURER.—(*Counting and Reporting to Secretary.*) Twenty-four.

CHAIRMAN.—Those opposed to Consideration, *no.* * * *

SECRETARY.—(*Reports to Assembly.*)

Forty-seven.

CHAIRMAN.—Twenty-four voting in the affirmative and forty-seven in the negative, the *ayes* have it, and the Assembly agrees to consider.

The question now before us is on the voting of the Resolution: *Resolved*, Women should boycott all men who use wine as a beverage. Are you prepared to vote?

TENNY.—(*Rising.*) I wish to change the motion by adding the Amendment, “or tobacco,” after the word, “wine.”

MR. VAIL.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—What do you want?

VAIL.—I support the suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—It is regularly moved to add the words, “or tobacco.” Does that meet your views?

MR. TUCKER.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*)

I am inclined, Mr. President, to Object to the Consideration of the Amendment.

PRESIDENT.—The objection is a *non sequitur*. Objection to Consideration cannot be ordered on an Amendment.

Lesson XXI.

To Lay on the Table.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. The object of this motion is to put a question aside for the time, so that it can be again taken up, *at any time the Assembly wishes*, at the same or at a future meeting.

2. To Lay on the Table is not in order while another member has the floor.

3. This motion applies to nearly all Parliamentary questions: but—

4. THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CANNOT BE LAID ON THE TABLE:

(a) To Adjourn (*Unqualified*).

(b) To Fix the Time to which to Adjourn (*Privileged*).

(c) To Lay on the Table.

(d) Orders of the Day (EXCEPT: *one at a time may be Tabled*).

(e) Questions as to Priority of Business.

(f) To Take from the Table.

5. To Lay on the Table cannot be amended or debated, and requires only a majority vote.

6. To Lay on the Table, *carried*, cannot be Reconsidered; but the question Tabled may be Taken from the Table. (Lesson XXIII.)

7. To Lay on the Table, *lost*, can be Reconsidered.

8. Tabling any question Tables every other question that adheres to it. (This is the general rule. For exceptions, see Note A.)

EXAMPLE.—If an Amendment is Laid on the Table, the question to be amended is also Tabled.

NOTE A.—*Tabling one of the following questions Tables nothing else:*

(a) Amendment to Minutes, *already approved*.

(b) An Amendment to Rules, By-Laws, or Constitution, *already adopted*.

(c) An Appeal (if Tabled, sustains the Chair for the time).

(d) To Reconsider.

(e) A Question of Privilege.

(f) To Repeal, Rescind, or Expunge.

NOTE B.—The object of Lay on the Table is not to kill, or prevent consideration of a question, but merely to postpone.

The use of this motion for any other purpose is full of danger, violating, as it does, a fundamental principle of Parliamentary Law: that every member has a right to have any question he introduces *considered*, and that this right cannot be taken from him by a mere majority vote. *No question can be permanently disposed of without debate, except by a two-thirds vote.*

This danger can be avoided, in part, by observing the following directions. The member who makes a motion or report has the first right to the floor; and the Chair should not recognize any other member as having the floor (e. g., to move to Lay on the Table), until a reasonable time has elapsed for this member to claim his prior right to speak in favor of his motion or report.

Still less should an obtrusive Secretary be recognized as having the floor, to move to Lay on the Table (or for any other purpose), merely because he is standing and officially reading a resolution or report. *Such standing does not give the Secretary any right to the floor.* An efficient Secretary frequently becomes an intolerable nuisance, by such official (officious) interference with business.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—I move the Resolution be Laid on the Table. * * * I second the Motion
(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—It is moved and seconded to Lay the Resolution on the Table. Are you ready for the question? (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the motion, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *
(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the Resolution is Laid on the Table.
(*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(This Resolution is pending: *Resolved*, That disarmament gives the only promise of permanent peace.)

MR. BLACK.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Black.

MR. BLACK.—I move to Amend the Resolution by striking out the word, “disarmament,” and inserting the words, “compulsory international arbitration.” (*Seconded.*)

CHAIRMAN.—(*States the Question.*)

MR. PRIEST.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Amendment be Laid on the Table.

MR. DUNCAN.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is moved and seconded to Lay the Amendment on the Table. Are you ready for the question?

MR. LAWTON.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I believe in the Amendment, because it is entirely ———.

CHAIRMAN.—(*Rapping and Interrupting.*) The member is out of order. The question cannot now be debated, as the Motion to Lay on the Table is before the Assembly.

MR. WILKINS.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Wilkins.

MR. WILKINS.—I move to Amend the motion to Lay on the Table by adding the words, “until 2 P. M.”

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair rules the motion out of order. The motion to Lay on the Table cannot be amended.

The question before us is on the motion to Lay the Amendment on the Table. All in favor of the motion, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

The *ayes* have it, and the Amendment is Laid on the Table.

MR. RICE.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I

think this Resolution is now in condition to be unanimously ———.

CHAIRMAN.—(*Interrupting.*) The member will please come to order. Tabling the Amendment carried the Resolution with it, and there is now no question before the Assembly.

MR. PRIEST.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Adjourn. (*Seconded.*)

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the motion to Adjourn. Are you ready etc.?

MR. RICE.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Lay the Motion to Adjourn on the Table.

CHAIRMAN.—The motion to Adjourn cannot be Laid on the Table. The question before us is on the motion to Adjourn. All in favor etc.

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct the following Exercises wherever corrections of any kind are needed.

(1. Moved to adopt the Resolution: *Resolved*, That Trusts are destructive of healthy trade.

2. Moved to amend the Resolution by in-

serting the words, "properly conducted," after the word, "Trusts."

3. Moved to amend the Amendment by adding the words, "by shrewd philanthropists."

Business then proceeds as follows:)

MR. COBB.—(*Seated.*) Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—State the point, Mr. Cobb.

MR. COBB.—The Amendment to the Amendment is a mere trick, and I hope it will be laid on the Table.

MR. ORD.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The member will state the question.

MR. ORD.—I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—It is regularly moved and

seconded to Lay the Amendment to the Amendment on the Table. Who are ready for the question?

MR. PRICE.—(*Rising.*) I am thoroughly opposed to such summary ——.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Price is out of order. Lay on the Table is always debatable.

The question is on Tabling the Amendment to the Amendment. All say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, by the same sign. The negatives have it, and the motion is lost .

The question now recurs on the adoption of Amendment to the Motion. Are you ready?

MR. COX.—(*Seated.*) I move to Reconsider the Motion to Lay on the Table.

CHAIRMAN.—All in favor of Reconsideration, say *aye*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the motion is carried.

The question now occurs.

Lesson XXII.

The Previous Question, Limited to an Amendment
to an Amendment.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. There are two general forms of the Previous Question:

(a) The Previous Question, *Unlimited* (i. e., "I move the Previous Question").

(b) The Previous Question, *Limited* (e. g., "I move the Previous Question on the Amendment").

2. As it affects a Resolution and its Amendments, the Previous Question, *Unlimited*, has been treated under three heads.

The Previous Question, *Unlimited*, may be:

(a) Applied to a Resolution. (Lesson III.)

(b) Applied to a Resolution and its Amendment. (Lesson IX.)

(c) Applied to a Resolution, an Amend-

ment, and an Amendment to the Amendment. (Lesson XV.)

3. The Previous Question, *Limited*, has also three forms, as applied to the Amendments to a Resolution.

The Previous Question may be :

(a) *Limited* to an Amendment. (Lesson VI.)

(b) *Limited* to the Amendments. (Lesson XIX.)

(c) *Limited* to an Amendment to the Amendment.

This third form of the Previous Question, *Limited*, will now be considered.

4. From the foregoing it is seen that the Previous Question *may be limited* (by the mover) *to one or more of the Pending Questions*.

5. The Previous Question, *when limited*, affects only the question or questions to which it is limited in the motion for the Previous Question.

6. If a pending Amendment to the Amendment would not modify the Amendment to the entire satisfaction of all, a member may wish to offer another Amendment to the Amendment.

7. But two Amendments to an Amendment cannot be before an Assembly at the same time.

8. Hence, the pending Amendment to the Amendment must be voted on, before the new Amendment to the Amendment will be in order.

9. The best way to secure this vote without delay is to move the Previous Question, thus: "I move the Previous Question on the Amendment to the Amendment."

10. The Previous Question, ordered on the Amendment to the Amendment, cuts off debate and forces an immediate vote on the Amendment to the Amendment; after which the Previous Question is exhausted, and the Amendment is as open to debate and new Amendments, as if the Previous Question had not been moved.

11. The Previous Question, Limited or Unlimited, *if voted on and lost*, has no further effect on any question.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

(1. Moved to adopt the Resolution: *Resolved*, That Municipal Government should be divorced from Politics.

2. Moved to Amend the Resolution by inserting the words, "National, State and Local," before the word, "Politics."

3. Moved to Amend the Amendment by adding the word, "machine." Then business proceeds:)

TEACHER.—I move the Previous Question on the Amendment to the Amendment.
* * * I second the Motion.

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The Previous Question is moved and seconded on the Amendment to the Amendment. This requires a two-thirds vote.

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Amendment to the Amendment? Are you ready for the question?

(Class repeat.)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the vote being now taken on the Amendment to the

Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed,
no. * * * (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the
 Previous Question is ordered on the
 Amendment to the Amendment.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The question now recurs on
 the adoption of the Amendment to the
 Amendment, adding the word, “machine.”
 Are you ready for the question?

(*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(1. Moved to adopt the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That free-silver agitation is the chief cause of hard times.

2. Moved to Amend the Resolution by striking out the words, “free-silver agitation,” and inserting the words, “gambling in stocks.”

3. Moved to Amend the Amendment by inserting the words, “by men and women,” after the word, “gambling.”

After debate, business proceeds, the
 Speaker in the chair:)

MR. MCINTIRE.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER.—Mr. McIntire.

MR. MCINTIRE.—The Resolution is a mere political trick, and has all the marks of Wall Street gold gamblers in its ———.

SPEAKER.—(*Interrupting.*) The member's remarks are not quite in order. The question before the Convention is on the Amendment to the Amendment, inserting the words, "by men and women," after the word, "gambling."

MR. HOBBS.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER.—Mr. Hobbs.

MR. HOBBS.—The Resolution, even if amended, would be narrow and misleading. I move to Amend the Amendment by adding the words, "and grain."

SPEAKER.—The Chair rules the motion out of order. Two Amendments to an Amendment cannot be before an Assembly at the same time.

MR. KING.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER.—Mr. King.

MR. KING.—I move the Previous Question on the Amendment to the Amendment.

MR. HOBBS.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

SPEAKER.—The Previous Question is

moved and seconded on the Amendment to the Amendment. This requires a two-thirds vote.

The question before us is: Shall the vote be now taken on the Amendment to the Amendment? Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of the vote being now taken on the Amendment to the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is ordered on the Amendment to the Amendment.

The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment to the Amendment, inserting the words, "of men and women," after the word, "gambling"; so as to make the Amendment, if amended, read, "gambling of men and women in stocks." Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of the Amendment to the Amendment, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

The *ayes* have it, and the Amendment to the Amendment is adopted.

(The Speaker now states fully the question on the Amendment.)

MR. HOBBS.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to amend the Amendment by adding the words, “pork and grain.” (*Seconded.*)

SPEAKER.—You hear the motion to amend the Amendment, etc.

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct all errors, of whatever kind, in the following Exercises.

MR. GORDON.—I motion: *Voted*, That the Army be increased to one hundred regiments.

MR. WHITE.—(*Rising.*) I object.

CHAIRMAN.—It is regularly moved and seconded, That the Army be increased to one hundred regiments. Are you in favor of the vote?

MR. JONES.—(*Rising.*) Gentlemen.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Jones.

JONES.—I wish to amend the Resolution by adding “gradually” after “should.”

MR. SEARS.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I second the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—It is motioned to add the word, “gradually,” after the word, “should”; so that the motion, if adopted, will write: *Ordered*, That. Are you ready for that question?

MR. BENTON.—(*Seated.*) I would like to suggest that the Amendment would be improved by inserting the words, “during the year.”

MR. DUNLAP.—That’s what it needs.

MODERATOR.—It is regularly moved and seconded to amend the Amendment by the words, “ during the year.” Ready?

MR. BROWN.—I amend by striking out “ gradually ” and “ at once.”

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the motion. Ready?

MR. ELKINS.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*)
Mr. President, I rise to a point of Parliamentary Inquiry.

THE CHAIR.—What Inquiry?

ELKINS.—Is not the motion just offered out, as an Amendment to the Amendment is already ordered?

CHAIR.—Mr. Elkins is correct. The Amendment is in order.

MR. READ.—If the Club will vote down the pending Amendment to the Amendment, I will offer the Amendment just ruled out of order. I order the Previous Question on the Amendment.

MR. SPEAKER.—The Previous Question is regularly moved and seconded.

The question is: Shall the vote be now taken? All in favor of the question, say *aye*.

* * * The *ayes* have it, and the Previous Question is ordered.

The question now recurs.

Lesson XXIII.

To Take from the Table.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. A question which has been laid on the table, cannot be considered by an Assembly at the same Session, until it has been Taken from the Table.

2. A question laid on the table can be Taken from the Table during the same Session (see note), at any time when no other business is before the Assembly.

3. To Take from the Table cannot be debated or amended, and needs only a majority vote.

4. Taking a question from the Table takes with it every vitally related question: e. g., if a Resolution, an Amendment, and an Amendment to the Amendment are laid on the table, all these questions are brought before the Assembly when either one of them is Taken from the Table.

5. To Take from the Table, *carried*, cannot be Reconsidered; but the question may be again laid on the table.

6. To Take from the Table, *lost*, may be Reconsidered.

NOTE.—In societies which meet as often as monthly, and whose sessions are not longer than one day, *the best practice* allows a question to be taken from the table which was laid on the table at the previous session.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—I move to Take the Resolutions on International Arbitration from the Table. * * * I second the Motion.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—It is moved and seconded to Take the Resolutions on International Arbitration from the Table. Are you ready for the question? (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—All in favor of the motion, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * *

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The *ayes* have it, and the motion is carried. The question now before us

is on the adoption of the Resolutions, which the Secretary will please read.

(*Class repeat.*)

(Or, the Chairman may read the Resolutions.)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(The following Resolution and Amendment were Laid on the Table.

1. *Resolved*, That Labor Disputes should be settled by compulsory arbitration.

2. Moved to Amend by striking out the word, "compulsory," and inserting the word, "advisory."

Business proceeds as follows:)

MR. ADAMS.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Adams.

MR. ADAMS.—I do hope this vexed question of compulsory arbitration will be considered as finally ———.

CHAIRMAN.—(*Rapping.*) The gentleman is out of order. A Resolution, laid on the table, cannot be debated.

MR. LYON.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to reconsider the motion to lay on the table. (*Seconded.*)

CHAIRMAN.—The motion is out of order. An affirmative vote on the motion to lay on the table cannot be reconsidered. But the Resolution can be brought before the Assembly by a motion to Take from the Table.

MR. BRINK.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move the Resolution be Taken from the Table.

MR. MACEY.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—You hear the motion to Take the Resolution on arbitration from the Table. (*If any member wishes, the Resolution and Amendment should now be read. Or the Chair can, without waiting for such a request, read them, or call on the Secretary to read.*)

Are you ready for the question?

MR. ADAMS.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Point of Order.

CHAIRMAN.—The member will please state the Point of Order.

MR. ADAMS.—The gentleman has no right to move to Take from the Table, as he did not vote on the prevailing side on the motion to lay on the table.

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair decides the

Point not well taken. A member who moves to Reconsider, must have voted with the prevailing side on the question to be Reconsidered; but no such rule applies to the motion to Take from the Table.

The question before us is on the motion to Take the Resolution on arbitration from the Table.

All in favor of the motion, say *aye*. * * * Those opposed, *no*. * * * The *ayes* have it, and the Resolution is Taken from the Table.

The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment. The Resolution is: *Resolved*, That Labor Disputes should be settled by compulsory arbitration.

It is moved to Amend by striking out the word, "compulsory," and inserting the word, "advisory"; so that the Resolution, if amended, would read: *Resolved*, That Labor Disputes should be settled by advisory arbitration. Are you ready for the question on the Amendment?

(At this point the Amendment is debated and Amended, and the whole question is then referred to the Committee on Legislation.)

QUIZ. (*See p. 9.*)

Correct, orally or in writing, every error of whatever kind, in the following Exercises.

(The following questions have been laid on the table :

1. The Resolution: *Resolved*, That the U. S. President ought to be elected for life.

2. A motion to Amend by striking out the words, "elected for life," and inserting the words, "eligible for only a single term of eight years."

Business proceeds as follows, Mrs. Bos-tick in the Chair :)

MISS COOK.—(*Seated.*) Mrs. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Proceed, Madam.

MISS COOK.—I move you to Take the Resolution from the Table for Reconsideration.

MRS. NASH.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I concur in the Motion.

MRS. CHAIRMAN.—You hear the question to take the Resolution. Are you prepared for action?

All in favor of the question, answer *yes*.

* * * All others, *nay*. * * * The *nays* have it, and it is not a vote.

MRS. WARD.—(*Rising.*) Mrs. Bostick.

MRS. BOSTICK.—Madam.

MRS. WARD.—The resolution was lost, I am certain, only because members were sure it would be carried; and, to test the matter, I motion to Reconsider.

MRS. PRICE.—(*Seated.*) Second.

CHAIRMAN.—Moved to Reconsider. All

in favor, *aye*. * * * Opposed. * * * The *ayes* have it, and it is a vote.

The question now before us is the motion. Are you ready for action?

All in favor. * * * Contrary. * * * It is a vote.

The motion now before us is on the adoption. Are you ready for the question?

MRS. GREEN.—Mrs. Chairwoman.

THE CHAIR.—Mrs. Green.

GREEN.—I move you to Reconsider the Taking from the Table.

MRS. BOSTICK.—The question is out of order. The motion to Take from the Table, if carried, can be Reconsidered.

MISS BROWN.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—The member will please state her business.

MISS BROWN.—I move the Previous Question be now taken.

PRESIDENT.—The Previous Question is regularly ordered. Ready?

MRS. PRESTON.—I move the Previous Question be laid on the table.

MRS. CHAIRMAN.—It is moved to lay the amendment on the table.

All in favor. * * * It is a vote.

This also carries to the table ———.

Lesson XXIV.

Third Law of Amendments.

RULES. (*See p. 2.*)

1. To avoid confusion and to facilitate business, there must be some limit to the number of pending Amendments: and experience shows that this number should be limited to an Amendment, and an Amendment to the Amendment. Hence we have the:

2. THIRD LAW OF AMENDMENTS. *An Amendment to an Amendment cannot be Amended.*

3. But an Amendment to the Amendment may not be satisfactory to the Assembly. In such a case, the pending Amendment to the Amendment should be voted down, and then the desired change can be effected through a new Amendment to the Amendment.

4. The needed vote on the objectionable Amendment to the Amendment can be

secured at once, by ordering the Previous Question on the Amendment to the Amendment. (Lesson XXII.)

5. Before moving the Previous Question, as suggested, you may state that if the Amendment to the Amendment is voted down, you will offer such and such an Amendment to the Amendment, in its place.

6. If it is desired to Amend the pending Amendment to the Amendment *only by inserting or adding words*, it is in order so to Amend it after its adoption.

7. But a motion to strike out inserted words, or to insert words previously struck out, would involve Rules among the most difficult in Parliamentary Practice, which cannot be properly treated at this point.

FORMS FOR CLASS-DRILL.

(See p. 4.)

TEACHER.—I move to Amend the Amendment to the Amendment by adding the words, “or by proxy.” (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—The motion is out of order.

An Amendment to an Amendment cannot be amended. (*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Parliamentary Inquiry. * * * The member will please state the Inquiry.

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—How can the Amendment to the Amendment be changed, so as better to meet the views of the majority?

(*Class repeat.*)

TEACHER.—By first voting down the pending Amendment to the Amendment, and then offering another in its place.

(*Class repeat.*)

OBJECT-LESSON. (*See p. 7.*)

(1. The following Resolution is pending: *Resolved*, That Automobiles should be kept out of city parks.

2. Moved to Amend by inserting the words, "if run for profit," after the word, "Automobiles."

Business then proceeds as follows:)

MR. WALDRON.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Waldron.

MR. WALDRON.—I move to Amend the Amendment by adding the words, “by Corporations.”

(Secounded, and stated by the Chair.)

MR. COOK.—*(Obtaining the Floor.)* Such a distinction against corporations is pure folly. I move to Amend the Amendment to the Amendment by adding the words, “or individuals.”

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair rules the motion out of order. An Amendment to the Amendment cannot be amended.

MR. JOSLYN.—*(Obtaining the Floor.)* If the pending Amendment to the Amendment is voted down, I will offer one that is not so manifestly unjust. I move the Previous Question on the Amendment to the Amendment.

MR. COOK.—*(Seated.)* I second the Motion.

(The Previous Question is ordered, and the Amendment to the Amendment is adopted.)

CHAIRMAN.—The question now recurs on the adoption of the Amendment as amended, inserting the words, “if run for

profit by Corporations," after the word, "Automobiles." Are you ready etc.?

MR. PRESTON.—(*Obtaining the Floor.*) I move to Amend the Amendment by adding the words, "or individuals."

MR. JONSON.—(*Seated.*) I second the Motion.

CHAIRMAN.—(*States the Question.*)

MR. PARKER.—(*Rising.*) Mr. Chairman, I rise to a Point of Order.

CHAIRMAN.—Please state the Point.

MR. PARKER.—This is in effect a motion to Amend the Amendment to the Amendment, and is therefore out of order.

CHAIRMAN.—The Chair overrules the Point of Order. The motion, in fact as well as in form, is to Amend the Amendment (*see Rule 6, above*), and is therefore strictly in order. Are you ready for the question on the Amendment to the Amendment?

QUESTION REVIEW. (*See p. 9.*)

1. To what questions can Postpone Indefinitely be applied?

2. What is the Rule as to debate when this motion is pending?

3. State the effect of an Affirmative vote.

* * * Of a Negative vote.

4. What must be "consecutive" in Amendments? Give examples of Amendments violating this rule.

5. What Amendments are Debatable?

6. State fully the difference between Inserting and Adding.

7. Into what two general classes are motions for the Previous Question divided?

8. What is the meaning of the Previous Question?

9. Give the forms for the Previous Question applied to a Resolution.

10. What is the effect of the Previous Question, if ordered?

11. What, if lost?

12. Give fully the forms for the Previous Question, limited to an Amendment.

13. When is the Previous Question exhausted? What follows?

14. Give forms for the Previous Question applied to a Resolution and its Amendment.

15. In this case, what effect has the Previous Question on the pending Amendment? On new Amendments?

16. Give forms for forcing a vote on a

Resolution, without first voting on the pending Amendment.

17. Give three forms of the Previous Question, *Limited*.

18. State three cases of the Previous Question, *Unlimited*.

19. Give forms in full for Doubting the Vote.

20. By whom can Reconsider be moved? When?

21. Illustrate the difference between voting "with the majority," and voting "with the prevailing side."

22. State fully how to Reconsider an Amendment after the Resolution has been lost.

23. Illustrate Amending an Amendment, after the Amendment and Resolution are adopted.

24. Give three cases in which a Motion to Adjourn is not in order.

25. When can Adjourn be Amended?

26. When can Adjourn, *Unqualified* in form, be debated?

27. What is the effect of qualifying the Motion to Adjourn?

28. Give three examples of Adjourn, *Qualified*. Amend each.

29. In what Parliamentary questions, treated in these lessons, is it not necessary to wait for recognition by the Chair?

30. Give reasons for these exceptions to the general rule.

31. Give the full forms for Objection to Consideration.

32. Give three examples to which Objection does not apply. Two to which Objection does apply.

33. What are the three common forms of Amendment? Give an example of each.

34. State the three Laws of Amendments.

35. What is the object of the motion to Lay on the Table?

36. State the most important Rule on this Motion.

37. Give some exceptions to this Rule.

38. What important questions cannot be Laid on the Table?

39. How can a common abuse of this question be prevented?

40. State how Reconsider applies to Lay on the Table, and to Take from the Table.

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